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Brazil

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I. Methodology and consultation process

1. This report assesses Brazil's compliance with the recommendations accepted during the Second Cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). The report presents information and data related to the period of 2012–2016[1].

2. In 2012, Brazil accepted 169 recommendations, having expressed partial support to ten of them[2] and the impossibility to accept one of them for being incompatible with national legislation. The information about the implementation of recommendations is organized according to themes, following as far as possible the same structure of the Addendum presented by Brazil to the UN Human Rights Council. Manifestations by civil society, universities, councils equally composed of members of civil society and government's representatives, and governmental entities have been taken into consideration in order to produce this report. The draft report was submitted to public consultation through the website of the Special Secretariat for Human Rights of the Ministry of Justice and Citizenship (SEDH), between October 21st and November 20th 2016. The consultation process included a public hearing held before the Human Rights and Minorities Commission of the House of Representatives on December 7th 2016. After the hearing, public consultation was reopened between December 8th and December 19th.

II. The legal and institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights in Brazil (Recommendations 6, 25, 26, 27, 28, 41, 127*)

3. Brazil monitors and assesses compliance with international human rights standards permanently. In 2016, Brazil was elected member of the Human Rights Council (HRC) for the mandate 2017-2019, when the country renewed its commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as to the strengthening of international dialogue and cooperation[3]. The execution of the Third National Human Rights Programme (PNDH-3)[4], which is in force since 2009, has been followed by an inter-ministerial committee and a working group linked to the National Human Rights Council (CNDH)[5]. In 2013, the *Observatory of PNDH-3*[6] was launched, bringing to the public information on the execution of the actions of PNDH-3.

4. In 2014, the SEDH launched the National System of Human Rights Indicators[7], which provides for monitoring and assessment of the progressive realization of human rights through a matrix of social indicators. In that same year, the Observatory of International Recommendations on Human Rights (ObservaDH)[8] – an online platform that assembles recommendations directed to Brazil within the United Nations and the Inter-American Human Rights System – was launched.

5. Some official measures to make human rights effective are noteworthy: the *Annual Socioeconomic Report of Women*, whose first edition was published in 2013[9]; the *National System of Information on Public Security, Prisons and Drugs*[10], launched in 2013; the *National University Pact for the Promotion of Respect for Diversity and for a Culture of Peace and Human Rights*[11]; cooperation initiatives with a view to promoting human rights education in the judicial branch, coordinated by the Ministry of Justice and Citizenship, SEDH and the National Justice Council (CNJ); and the creation of a Working Group to elaborate a preliminary version of a National Action Plan on business and human rights.

A. National human rights institution (Recommendations 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23)

6. After 50 years of existence, the Council for the Defence of the Rights of the Human Person (CDDPH) was substituted by the National Human Rights Council (CNDH), according to the Law 12.986/2014. The strengthening of this body has been assured through the expansion of its attributions[12] and its further democratization, which allowed the participation of civil society with the same number of representatives as the government's institutions[13].

7. Among its main activities, the CNDH followed the trial in 2015 of those accused of the murder of the human rights defender Manoel Mattos, first case subject to displacement of jurisdiction from state to Federal Courts, according to the constitutional provision that allows it in cases involving serious violations of human rights.

8. The CNDH also carried out a mission to the site of construction of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Power Plant, in the State of Pará, which resulted in recommendations to public bodies for compliance with the conditions to this project in accordance to the Basic Environmental Plan (PBA)[14], which has provisions related to the environment and to the respect for the human rights of indigenous peoples. Also noteworthy is the mission to the region of Doce River basin, in order to guarantee reparations by Samarco S/S to those affected by the collapse of Samarco's dam.

9. The Council has also been working with other pressing issues related to: the system to punish children and adolescents in conflict with the law; the rights of indigenous peoples, quilombolas and other traditional communities; the right to the city in the context of the Olympic Games; and the rights of the population living in the street; among other issues. In April 2016, the CNDH and the SEDH held the 12th National Human Rights Conference, which assembled more than two thousand people to discuss the construction of guidelines for human rights policies.

B. International human rights instruments (Recommendations 1, 2, 3*, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9* and 10*)

10. Brazil is a party to 16 out of 18 main human rights treaties[15]. On May 11th 2016, Brazil promulgated the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances and the Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons. The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure, signed in 2012, and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families are under consideration by the National Congress[16].

11. In 2012, the VII Report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) was submitted. In 2015, Brazil also submitted periodic reports to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disability and to the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

12. The signature of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is under consideration.

13. According to the provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), legislation that defines organized crime has been enacted in 2013 (Law n° 12.850/2013). There are other two bills under consideration by the National Congress[17] to define the crimes inscribed in the Rome Statute and regulate judicial cooperation with the ICC[18].

14. Equal rights for domestic workers and other urban and rural workers is guaranteed by the Federal Constitution (Constitutional Amendment n° 72/2013). Although not ratified yet, the ILO Convention 189 is under consideration by a Tripartite Working Group of the Ministry of Labour.

15. Freedom of association, including freedom to join unions, theme of the ILO Convention 87, is guaranteed by article 8 of the Federal Constitution, provided that the principle of one sole union is respected[19].

C. Human rights defenders (Recommendations 31, 79*, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89 and 141)

16. The *National Policy for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders* (PNPDDH), regulated by the Decree 6,044/2007, and the Programme to Protect Human Rights Defenders (PPDDH)[20], regulated by the Decree 8,724/2016, aim to protect any person subject to coercion or threat due to their work as human rights defenders. The PPDDH also aims to eliminate the causes of threats, mobilizing public bodies to adopt measures of investigation, prevention and protection against human rights violations and impunity.

17. The PPDDH is responsible for 349 cases accepted by the Programme, and other 500 are under evaluation. The PPDDH has signed partnership agreements with five federal states[21], while the federal team assists other states. Most of the cases are related to the right to land (114), indigenous peoples (65), quilombola communities (60) and natural environment (35). Despite efforts, there are still challenges to the protection of human rights defenders in Brazil, especially of communications professionals, rural leaders, indigenous peoples, quilombolas and environmentalists. In 2015 and 2016, the Federal Prosecutor's Office of Citizens' Rights (PFDC), the Ministry of Justice, the Ombudsman's Office of the National Foundation for Indigenous Peoples (FUNAI) and the Special Secretariat for Indigenous' Health (SESAI) attended a meeting on cases related to indigenous peoples followed by the PPDDH in Mato Grosso do Sul[22].

18. Procedures of all protection programmes in force in Brazil (PPDDH, Provita and PPCAAM) demand improvements. In 2016, for instance, it was decided that partnership agreements related to the implementation of protection programmes must observe the Federal Government Multiannual Plan as to avoid the discontinuity of the protection offered to beneficiaries of these programmes.

III. Achievements and challenges in promoting and protecting human rights in Brazil

A. Reducing poverty and promoting social equality (Recommendations 29, 30, 32, 49, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 139, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 150, 154)

19. Between 2004 and 2014, 36 million Brazilians were lifted out of extreme poverty[23]. The Single Registry for Social Programmes of the Federal Government (Cadastro Único) is an instrument for the poorest families to have access to public policies. Through it, poor families benefit of initiatives of the Federal, State and local Governments. Enrolment in "Cadastro Único" is a requirement to access the services provided by *Bolsa Família Programme* (PBF), which is a conditional cash transfer policy that benefits poor families[24], as well as to subsidies of Social Fee for Electric Consumption and to the Continuous Cash Benefit[25]. Nowadays, there are approximately 27 million families enrolled. In 2012, Brazil

inaugurated the International Seminar *Social Policies for Development*[26], which provides foreign delegations with an overview of the Brazilian strategies for development, such as the Bolsa Família.

20. The investment in Bolsa Família Programme amounted to R$ 28.5 billion in 2016. In December 2016, the number of benefitted families amounted to 13.57 million, and in July 2016 the average national benefit amounted to R$ 181.15 per family[27]. The cash transfer is conditioned to the enrolment of children in school. In August and September 2016, 95.25% of the 14.6 million children and youth benefitted by the Programme attended school according to the minimum frequency control[28]. In case of low attendance, possible situations of vulnerability are checked in order to provide specific services to solve any problem faced by the family concerned.

21. The *My House, My Life Program*[29], launched in 2009 by the Brazilian Federal Government, delivered more than 2.512 million houses by the year 2015[30], including accessible houses to meet the needs of persons with disabilities. In the year 2016 alone, R$ 34.9 billion were invested in families with a monthly income of up to R$ 3,650[31]. In the same year, priority was also set to benefit low income families (monthly revenues of up to R$ 1,800[32]) in which there were cases of microcephaly.

22. Among the 36 million Brazilians lifted out of extreme poverty, 22 million reached their new social status after the creation of the *Programme Brazil without Poverty Plan* (BSM)[33] in 2011. The following results achieved until 2014 are underlined: more than 1.75 million people of low income enrolled in professional training courses; approximately 900 thousand rainwater storages for consumption and production provided; and a 33% increase in the number of children benefitted by *Bolsa Família* enrolled in preschool, with the help of the programme Caring Brazil Action[34]. Regardless these initiatives, there are still challenges concerning poverty and socioeconomic inequalities, especially as far as regional inequalities and vulnerable groups, such as rural populations and indigenous peoples, are concerned.

23. In 2014, 72.6% of the population employed between 16 and 59 years old were covered by Social Security, which amounted to 65.31 million people[35]. Between 2008 and 2013, a 191.4% increase of autonomous workers enrolled in the Simplified Social Security Plan was registered. In 2013, 2.2 million people were covered. The number of low income housewives covered had a 322% increase between 2011 and 2013.

24. The number of elderly people and of people with disabilities who have been benefitted by *Continuous Cash Benefit* (BPC)[36] was 3.2 million in 2009, and achieved 4.2 million in 2015[37]. Since 2012, initiatives to provide jobs for people in situation of extreme poverty have been strengthened, such as the *National Programme for the Promotion of Access to the Labour World* (Acessuas Trabalho)[38] and the BPC Labour Programme, that targets people with disabilities between the age of 16 and 45 with the aim to enabling them to have access to apprenticeship and job placement programmes. The Programme BPC in Schools aims to eliminate barriers for access to education by children and adolescents with disabilities. This Programme made possible an increase from 30 to 70% in the inclusion of these groups in the educational system. Through Decree 8,145/2013, there was a ten-year decrease in the time of contribution required for special retirement of people with disabilities.

B. Combating slave labour (Recommendations 106, 107 and 119)

25. ILO has considered Brazil to be an example to be followed in the fight against modern slavery. Between 2013 and 2016, the Ministry of Labour (MTb) rescued more than six thousand workers from slavery-like conditions, by means of more than 500 inspection

operations[39], in all federative states[40]. There are fifteen State Commissions for the Eradication of Slave Labour, besides the Municipal Commission of São Paulo.

26. Victims of modern slavery have benefitted from measures such as unemployment insurance, access to cash-transfer programmes, the promotion of literacy and training initiatives. Between 2013 and 2016, the MTb supported more than 4,735 workers, through the transfer of R$ 8.7 million in unemployment insurances. Moreover, compensation paid to workers between 2012 and 2015 amounted to more than R$ 25 million[41]. In 2015, a cooperation agreement between CNJ, ILO, the Superior Labour Tribunal, the National Union of Labour Inspectors, MTb, SEDH, the Public Prosecutor's Labour Office and the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office was signed aiming at the reintegration of workers rescued from slavery-like conditions.

27. The Registry of Employers in Breach of Labour Laws had 609 registers in July 2014, which represented a 142.6% increase compared to 2011. In December 2014, the Federal Supreme Court (STF) ruled that the list of employers in breach of labour laws should be suspended. In May 2016, the decision was overruled. Between January 2010 and November 2015, 2,503 extrajudicial proceedings and 1,604 inquiries were opened to investigate the crime of submission of someone to slavery-like conditions. During the same period, 706 criminal charges and 10 executions of judgements were registered[42].

28. Between 2012 and 2014, the National Commission for the Eradication of Slave Labour (CONATRAE)[43] offered workshops for more than one thousand judges, prosecutors and labour inspectors regarding the fight of the crime of subjecting someone to slavery-like conditions, according to article 149 of the Brazilian Penal Code. In addition to this, the Federation's Agreement for the Eradication of Slave Labour between the Federal Government, the Governments of 13 states and the Federal District was signed in December 2016, fostering the strengthening and creation of more state commissions and state plans for the eradication of slave labour.

29. It is also important to mention the enactment of the Constitutional Amendment 81, which allowed expropriation of lands where slave labour be found.

C. Promotion of equality

People with disabilities (Recommendations 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42 and 55)

30. In 2015, Brazil passed the Law 13,146/2015, known as *Statute of Persons with Disability or Brazilian Law for Inclusion* (LBI)[44]. Among the innovations brought by this legislation, one shall mention: the creation of a benefit for social inclusion; the Civil Code's amendment regarding the recognition of legal capacity; and the improvement of legislation on physical and communicational accessibility.

31. Other benchmark policy is the *National Plan on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities – Living without Limits Plan*, of 2011. 25 states, the Federal District and circa 1,480 municipalities have joined this initiative. The results of the Plan are accessible on the website *Living without Limits Observatory*[45].

32. Through the *Accessibility Plan of Electoral Justice*, of 2012, 32 thousand voting sites were adapted to the special needs of persons with disabilities, according to data from 2014. In 2014, electoral advertisement on TV obligatory started including closed captioning and sign language.

33. The principles of UN General Assembly's Resolution 65/215 are followed by Brazil in favour of people with leprosy. Between 2007 and 2014, in accordance to Law 11,520/2007, Brazil has granted people subject to isolation and compulsory treatment more than 8.8 thousand special lifetime pensions.

34. In spite of progress in the promotion of persons with disabilities' rights, communication presented through Dial-Human Rights (Dial 100) demonstrate that complaints are still recurrent. In 2015, the SEDH's National Ombudsman's Office for Human Rights (National Ombudsman's Office) received 9,656 communications.

Elderly (Recommendations 32, 53 and 54)

35. The *National Commitment for Active Aging*[46] was established in 2013 in order to coordinate the efforts by the federal bodies in the appreciation, promotion and defence of the elderly's human rights.

36. Other protection mechanisms in place are: Special Police Station for the Elderly; and obligatory notification to the police by health professionals in cases involving violence against older people. In 2015, 32,238 complaints were registered by the Dial 100 service regarding violations of older people's rights, the second highest number.

37. It is worth mentioning the *Reference Centres for Providing Healthcare to the Elderly*, which is part of the States' Network for Healthcare to the Elderly, maintained by the Ministry of Health (MS), and the programmes *Popular Pharmacy Programme*[47] and *Better at Home Programme*[48]. Also, in 2015, Brazil signed the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons.

LGBT (Recommendations 24*, 97 and 140)

38. In 2011, the Federal Supreme Tribunal recognized same-sex families, granting homosexual couples the right to civil union[49]. Based on CNJ's Resolution 175/2013, Public Civil Register Offices cannot deny the celebration of civil marriage between same-sex people or deny the conversion of civil unions into marriage.

39. The promotion of LGBT's rights still demands legislative and institutional responses, nevertheless. Discrimination against LGBT people is not considered a crime in Brazil. IBGE's data, from 2014, demonstrates that only 7.7% of 5,570 municipalities in Brazil have specific policies regarding LGBT people.

40. The *Report on Homophobic Violence*[50] is a very important subsidy for the development of Government's policies. It is a pioneering initiative coordinated by the SEDH, which brings detailed data about the profile of victims. The third edition of the report was published in 2016 with data from 2013[51]. In 2017, the fourth edition of the report will be disclosed with data from 2014 and 2015.

41. The 2016 Report indicates a context of constant violence and violation of human rights, having presented cases of homicide and robbery involving deaths against LGBT population. It is important to bear in mind that underreporting of such cases is a reality. The present scenario of negligence and violence requires from Brazil the creation of policies and legislation devoted to punish and prevent discrimination against the LGBT population.

42. The National System for the Promotion of Rights and Fight against Violence suffered by LGBT People of 2013 aims to allow the coordination of public policies[52] on all three levels of the federation. In 2014, the National Committee of LGBT Public Policies, a forum that assembles public agents from state and municipal levels in order to promote the National System, was established. In 2015, the Federal Government created the Inter-ministerial Committee to Fight Homophobia. In addition to this, there is the *National Covenant to Fight Violence against LGBT People*.

43. Through the Decree 8,727/2016, the use of social names by transgender people on official documents provided by the federal public administration was authorized. In 2016, one celebrated[53] the 15th anniversary of the National Council to Fight Discrimination and

Promote the Rights of Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals and Transgender People (CNCD/LGBT)[54].

Gender equality (Recommendations 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51 and 52)

44. The National Plan for Policies for Women 2013-2015 (PNPM)[55] addresses, among other matters, gender equality in the labour market, women's economic autonomy, with special attention to policies of eradication of poverty and the participation of women in the development of the country.

45. Inequality between men and women in the Brazilian labour market has been reduced in the past few years. Between 2004 and 2014, the average income of women employed had an increase of 61% in real terms and, for the first time, surpassed the threshold of 70% of men's income[56]. There has been progress in women's presence in the labour market, which reached 57.3% in 2014.[57] In 2015, women corresponded to 36.4% of all entrepreneurs[58]. Although women dedicate less hours to their main occupation (35.5 hours per week for women and 41.4 hours per week for men), domestic work represents 25.2 hours per week for women and 11 hours for men – a total weekly journey of 60.7 hours for women and 52.4 hours for men.[59]

46. The majority of undergraduate and graduate students are women, whose average number of years of study is higher than men's are. In 2014, women reached the average of 8 years of study, while the result for men was 7.5 years[60]. In this same year, women represented the majority of Brazilians with a doctorate awarded abroad (60% of total)[61]. The same applies to training courses offered by the *National Programme for Access to Technical Tuition and Employment* (Pronatec)[62], in which women represented 68% of the students between 2014 and 2015.

47. In the countryside, the *National Programme for Strengthening Family Farming* (Pronaf)[63] expanded credit limits for women from R$ 50 thousand to R$ 150 thousand in 2013. Through *Safra Plan for Family Farming*, credit for women amounted to more than 562 thousand contracts during the period 2014-2015[64]. Women's participation in the *Programme for the Acquisition of Food* increased from 11.5% in 2009 to approximately 50% in 2015. The *National Programme for the Documentation of Women Working in the Countryside*[65] produced three million documents in 2015.

48. Other important results in terms of public policies for women are mentioned: the promotion of equal labour rights for domestic workers through the Constitutional Amendment 72/2013[66]; the expansion of the *Programme Pro-Gender and Racial Equity*[67]; and the expansion of social security benefits (pension for age or incapacitating condition, sickness benefit and maternity wage) in favor of low-income housewives by means of contribution based on minimum wage. The Brazilian Gender Equality Observatory[68] and the Observing Gender Panel[69] are dedicated to the systematization of data related to gender equality.

49. Elections held in 2014 indicated that women's participation increased (8,120 women or 31% of candidates) compared to the 2010 elections (5,056 women candidates or 22.43% of candidates), according to data provided by the Superior Electoral Tribunal (TSE). In spite of the affirmative action inaugurated by the Electoral Law (Law 9,504/1997, altered by Law 12,034/2009), which reserves 30% of places for female candidates, the challenge to increase the number of elected women persists.

Fighting violence against women (Recommendations 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 103, 116, 138 and 140)

50. The Law 12,845/2013 regulated the obligatory and integral treatment of people who have suffered sexual assault, and the Law 13,104/2015, which defines the crime of

femicide[70] as a heinous crime. Rules and regulations[71] were introduced on guidelines for health and security professionals on attention to victims of sexual violence, and on criteria for collecting evidence of sexual violence. In addition to this, two important documents were published – *Dossier Femicide*[72] and the *National Guidelines for Investigating, Prosecuting and Trying from a Gender Perspective Those Responsible for Violent Deaths of Women – Femicide.*[73]

51. The *Programme Women Living without Violence*[74], created in 2013, consists of six strategic actions for fighting violence against women: the creation of the Brazilian Women House; the creation of Centres for Attention to Women in dry borders regions; mobile units for care for women in situation of violence in the countryside and in forests; the expansion of medical care centres for women; the organization and humanization of care provided to victims of sexual assault; and continuous awareness campaigns.

52. There has been an expansion of the assistance network to women in situation of violence.[75] Among other preventive actions, awareness campaigns were promoted between 2013 and 2015, such as: *MERCOSUR's Campaign Free from Trafficking in Women*[76]; the *Campaign Commitment and Attitude in favour of Maria da Penha Law – Law is stronger*[77]; the *Campaign of the Programme Women, Living without Violence*[78]; and the *Campaign I Care*[79].

Ethnic-racial equality (Recommendations 31, 50, 51, 138, 162)

53. Affirmative actions are promoted in Brazil based on the Racial Equality Statute[80]. At the federal level, 20% of vacancies at the civil service are allocated to afro-Brazilians[81] and more 3,000 afro-Brazilians joined the civil service in the last 2 years[82]. In federal universities and technical institutes, 50% of the vacancies are reserved for students coming from secondary public schools, with the distribution of vacancies among afro-Brazilians and indigenous people based on the proportion of such groups in the community. Vacancies allocated to afro-Brazilians grew from 37,100 in 2013 to 82,800 in 2015[83].

54. The *Programme Bolsa Permanência* (PBP)[84], established in 2013, provides financial aid to students in vulnerable socioeconomic conditions and to *quilombola* and indigenous students enrolled in federal higher education institutions.

55. The Statute established the National System for the Promotion of Racial Equality (SINAPIR)[85]. It operates based on the voluntary accession of states and municipalities. Until July 2016, 43 racial equality agencies from all regions had joined the System, and 28 others were in the process of joining it.

56. The *National Plan for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities of African Descent 2013-2015*[86] aims at promoting productive inclusion, guarantee of rights and protection of cultural heritage and African tradition in Brazil. The Monitoring System of Racial Equality Policies[87], available online, provides information on the implementation of the Plan to Prevent Violence against Black Youth[88] and the Brazil Quilombola Program.

57. Socioeconomic indicators show that living conditions of afro-Brazilians have increased in the last 2 decades, as well as access to services and rights. Progress among afro-Brazilians is higher when compared to other groups. However, challenges remain[89]. In the case of *quilombola* communities, there is the additional challenge of guaranteeing land rights.

D. Indigenous people (Recommendations 31, 50, 138, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169)

58. 817,963 indigenous peoples[90] from 305 different ethnic groups and speaking 274 languages live in Brazil[91].

59. There are 462 demarcated areas in Brazil[92]. Most of the indigenous lands (IL) are in the Amazon region. Brazil's challenge is to go forward in the regularization of ILs in the rest of the country.

60. There are 77 references to indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation in record, most in the north of Brazil. In order to guarantee their integrity, a policy based on the non-mandatory contact and on ethno-environmental protection of such groups and the territories where they live was developed. Such model acknowledges indigenous autonomy.[93]

61. The *National Policy for the Environmental and Territorial Management of Indigenous Lands* (PNGATI)[94] aims at promoting actions with a focus on the protection and conservation of ILs, guaranteeing the integrity of indigenous heritage, better living standards and the full physical and cultural development of indigenous peoples.[95]

62. Brazil promotes social and citizenship rights of indigenous peoples through inter-agencies coordination, participation and social dialogue. The *National Council of Indigenous Policy* (CNPI)[96] is a collegiate body with a consultative nature. Established in April 2016, CNPI is responsible for the development, monitoring and implementation of public policies aimed at indigenous peoples.[97]

63. ILO Convention 169 was ratified by Brazil in 2004. An Inter-agencies Working Group was established in 2012 to promote dialogue with indigenous peoples and communities with a view to providing guidance in the process that will lead to the definition of regulation on procedures and modalities for free, prior and informed consultation. A consensus has yet to be reached. Many indigenous peoples, with the support of civil society organizations, have brought elements for the development of guiding principles and procedures, through their own consultation protocols. Brazil sees it as an important contribution to better implement free, prior and informed consultation, in good faith and as a democratic instrument of indigenous protagonism.

64. Indigenous peoples remain among the most vulnerable groups within the Brazilian population when indicators such as income, child mortality, malnutrition, health, schooling and access to sanitation[98]. Brazil is implementing actions to fight nutritional and food insecurity, under-notification of births and difficulties in the access to basic documentation and social security. Regularization of civil documentation is under way, particularly in border areas, as well as active search and consultation for the inclusion of indigenous people in the Federal Government Single Registry of Social Programmes.

65. Formal education policy for indigenous peoples aims at promoting their right to an educational process based on the recognition and appreciation of social-cultural and linguistic diversity, autonomy and protagonism of indigenous peoples. Actions for the construction of adequate schools, capacity building and training of teachers, development of adequate bilingual courseware, school meals, definition of Ethno-Educational Territories and access to higher education are developed, implemented and assessed through the coordination among federal, state and local public agencies[99].

66. The National Policy of Indigenous Peoples Health Care establishes actions for integral indigenous health care and training in health, taking into account traditional indigenous health practices. Measures in planning and coordinating the sanitation initiatives and the establishment of health centres in indigenous areas were taken in coordination with states, municipalities and civil society, respecting cultural specificities and epidemiological

profiles of each indigenous people. It also took into consideration the need to strengthen communities' social participation and monitoring[100].

E. Migrants, refugees and human trafficking

Fighting human trafficking (Recommendations 98, 99, 100, 101, 102)

67. The II National Plan to Fight Human Trafficking (II PNETP)[101] seeks the prevention and repression of human trafficking, punishment of perpetrators and attention to victims. Its operative lines deal with the regulatory framework, public policies, capacity building, information sharing and public campaigns. The II PNETP involves 12 ministries and coordinates actions at federal, state and local levels, taking into account existing sectorial policies and the crosscutting nature of the fight of human trafficking. The II PNETP assessment document demonstrated an average progress of 82% in the implementation of its activities[102].

68. Law 13,344/2016 provides for the prevention and repression of domestic and international human trafficking, including human trafficking for sexual exploitation, and measures of attention to victims. It added to the Penal Code the crime of human trafficking, whose punishment is increased if the crime is committed against children, adolescents and elderly people or if the victim is taken out of the Brazilian territory. It also foresees inter-sectorial preventive measures in the fields of health, education, work, justice, tourism, culture and human rights.

Migrants and refugees (Recommendation 170)

69. In 2015, 28,670 refugee applications were filed in Brazil, a 3,000% increase when compared with 2010, when 966 applications were registered[103]. Most of the applicants come from Africa, Asia (including the Middle East) and the Caribbean. In April 2016, 8,863 recognized refugees lived in Brazil, holding 79 different nationalities[104].

70. In 2013, the National Committee for the Refugees – CONARE authorized the issuing by Brazilian consular authorities of a special visa for people affected by the conflict in Syria. In 2015, the measure was extended for 2 additional years and Brazil signed an agreement with UNHCR to enhance the visa issuing process in Lebanon, Turkey and Jordan.

71. Integration policies for refugees and migrants in Brazil were enhanced, although challenges remain. Partnerships between the Federal Government and state and local governments created reference and host centres for migrants and refugees in São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina in 2014 and 2015. The Federal Government also signed agreements with civil society organizations in São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and the Federal District providing financial support to assistance for refugees and refugee applicants. Brazil also implemented the *Entrepreneur Refugee Project*[105] and Portuguese courses through PRONATEC.

72. Bill 2,516/2015, currently being considered at the Parliament, will become, once approved, the new Migrants Law, replacing the Statute of the Foreigner of 1980. The Law will incorporate a human rights perspective to the issue.

73. In 2010, following the earthquake in Haiti, a significant migrant influx started, reaching, in 2015, a total of 72,406 Haitians admitted to Brazil. In 2012, a special protection category was created allowing Brazilian consular authorities to issue humanitarian visas to Haitians. Such measure was extended until 2017. Since then, 48,361 visas were issued and 51,124 residence authorizations were granted to Haitians[106].

F. Right to truth and reconciliation (Recommendations 124, 125, 126)

74. The Special Commission on Political Deceased and Missing Persons (CEMDP) was established to formally recognize persons who were killed or are missing because of acts perpetrated by public agents between 1961 and 1979. The CEMDP has already analyzed 480 requests of recognition and reparation, 362 of which have been granted. Currently, the CEMDP's actions aim at finding and identifying political missing persons. A special reference should be made to the Working Group Perus (GTP), which aims at identifying persons buried at the Dom Bosco cemetery, in São Paulo, and to the Working Group Araguaia (GTA), which aims at finding the remains of political missing persons in the area of the Araguaia River.

75. The Amnesty Commission[107] aims at providing economic reparation for victims of violations perpetrated during the military dictatorship. Since its establishment, the Commission has received 74,000 requests of reparations, of which 63,500 have been analyzed and 43,000 have been recognized as political amnestied, with or without economic reparation[108].

76. The National Truth Commission (CNV)[109] was in place between 2012 and 2014. In its final report, it recognized the systematic grave human rights violations perpetrated by State agents between 1964 and 1985[110]. CNV has also recognized 191 political deaths and 210 political missing persons, having located 33 bodies, bringing the total number of fatal victims during the dictatorship to 434. 337 people acting on behalf of the State were identified as perpetrators.

77. The report presented 29 recommendations, underlining the need for institutional reforms, legal measures and follow-up of CNV action. Such recommendations aim at guaranteeing follow-up of investigation and reparation actions, as well as non-repetition measures.

78. In order to guarantee victims' right to justice, ten penal procedures were initiated by the Federal Public Prosecutor Office (MPF) based on juridical theses affirming that the Amnesty Law[111] and prescription period are not applicable to crimes against humanity and that kidnapping and concealing of body can be defined as having a permanent nature. It is important to note that applicability of the Amnesty Law is still under consideration by the Brazilian Supreme Court.

G. Freedom of expression and internet law (Recommendation 130)

79. Brazil's Internet Bill of Rights[112] is a cornerstone, both because of its negotiating process – in which civil society played an important role[113] – and of its substance – principles and rules for Internet use in the country. Its following articles must be highlighted: article 8, which guarantees the rights to privacy and freedom of expression as a condition for the full enjoyment of the right to Internet access; and articles 3 and 9, that guarantee Internet neutrality in Brazil. In addition, the Cybercrime Law[114] was enacted in 2012. Remaining challenges refer to the effectiveness of the legal framework and to progress in other related areas, as the discussions in Parliament on data protection[115] and consumer rights and guarantees.

H. Judicial system and access to justice (Recommendations 31, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 121)

80. In 2013, Constitutional Amendment 74 granted to the Office of the Union Public Defender functional, administrative and budgetary autonomy. In 2014, Constitutional

Amendment 80 established an eight-year deadline to the Union, states and the Federal District for the provision of public defenders in all their jurisdictional units[116].

81. Average annual budget of state public defender's offices went from R$ 68 million in 2009 to R$ 137 million in 2014. R$ 102 million of such amount comes from the Federal Treasury. Annual budget of the Union Public Defender's Office went from R$ 96 million in 2008 to R$ 365 million in 2014. The average number of public defenders per federate unit went from 190 in 2008 to 227 in 2014. There are, however, regional disparities[117].

82. Efforts to enhance access to justice must also be mentioned: adoption of Law 12,726/2012, which established itinerant courts in low inhabited areas or to deal with conflicts in rural areas[118]; Law 13,140/2015, which adopted mediation as a means of dispute settlement and conflict resolution within the public administration; signing, in 2013, of the Protocol to Reduce Barriers of Access to Justice for Black Youth in Situation of Violence; the *Safer Brazil Programme* to abbreviate inquiries and judicial procedures; establishment in courts of Permanent Centres of Consensual Methods for Dispute Settlement[119]; the *Full Justice Programme*, which provides for full access to procedures of social interest[120]; the *Open Justice Programme*[121]; and the *Project for Diagnosis and Strengthening of State Justice*[122]. Since 2014, the National Council of Justice (CNJ) exclusively uses electronic judicial procedures, abbreviating its length and reducing costs[123]. In 2014, most of the complaints addressed to the CNJ Ombudsman mentioned the length of procedures in the Brazilian justice[124].

83. Seeking to strengthen the human rights culture within the judicial system, the Federal Government and the CNJ launched in 2016 the I National Contest of Judicial Rulings on Human Rights, whose categories took into account the most vulnerable groups in the society.

84. It is also important to underline the *National Strategy to Fight Corruption and Money Laundering* and international judicial cooperation actions in the fields of penal law, civil law and repatriation of assets, as well as Law 12,846/2013, which brings legal entities to account in the administrative and civil spheres for acts perpetrated against national or foreign public administrations.

85. Law 12,694/2012 defines a series of protective measures in favour of judges and public prosecutors. Currently, there are actors in the justice system under protection in the context of the PPDDH.

1. Preventing and combating torture (Recommendations 11, 12*, 13, 14, 15, 31, 59, 63, 64, 120, 122, 123)

86. In 2013, Brazil established the *National System for the Prevention and Combat of Torture*[125]. It comprises four bodies: the National Committee for the Prevention and Combat of Torture (CNPCT)[126]; the National Mechanism for the Prevention and Combat of Torture (MNPCT)[127]; the National Penitentiary Department; and the National Council of Criminal and Penitentiary Policy. The MNPCT is formed by 11 autonomous and independent experts, with a three-year mandate. The CNPCT is the body for civil society participation in the policy of prevention and combat against torture[128]. At state level, there are 18 committees and 2 mechanisms in place[129].

87. The MNPCT has the legal competence to inspect places of detention, without previous notice, in order to assess protocols and proceedings. It makes reports with recommendations to public authorities. Since the beginning of its activities, in 2015, the MNPCT has inspected approximately 50 detention places in 11 different states and in the Federal District. Its reports are available at the SEDH's website[130]. Between April 2015 and

March 2016, the MNPCT has issued 813 recommendations, 65% of which on the prison system, 20% on the system to punish children and adolescents in conflict with the law and 15% on mental health units[131].

88. Based on the Istanbul Protocol, the CNJ has regulated custody hearings[132]. It has reaffirmed such hearings as a means to prevent and combat torture and has created basic proceedings that need to be followed by judges.

89. The reports of the 2011 visit of the Subcommittee for the Prevention of Torture (SPT) to Brazil were made public in July 2012 and March 2014, followed by the Government's responses, respectively in February 2013 and March 2014. In 2015, Brazil received visits of the Special Rapporteur on Torture and the SPT. In spite of significant legal and institution progress, challenges remain in making existing policies and legal framework effective, as well as in fighting overcrowding and precarious detention conditions.

J. Public safety and extrajudicial killings (Recommendations 31, 59, 61, 62*, 65, 101, 103, 110, 120, 122, 123)

90. The *National System of Information on Public Safety, Prisons and Drugs* (SINESP)[133] aims at gathering, standardizing and treating data related to drugs, public safety, the prison system and criminal justice produced by all federate members[134].

91. Taking into account the need to strengthen guidelines for the reduction of police killings because of excessive use of force, Law 13,060/2014 promotes priority use by security agents of instruments with lower offensive potential. The Executive branch has also submitted to the Parliament Bill 5,124/2016, which deals with criminal forensics and the inquiry in cases where the use of police force results in deaths or injuries. A resolution issued in 2015 by the National Council of Public Prosecutors (CNMP) establishes basic proceedings for the work of public prosecutors in the external monitoring of investigations on deaths resulting from the use of police force. In some states, the Office of the Public Prosecutor has created special units to investigate occurrences of violence and excessive use of police force.

92. In the same line, CDDPH's (currently CNDH) Resolution 08/2012 recommends the end of the so-called "resistance reports" or "resistance followed by death" in police reports. Resolution 06/2013 deals with human rights guarantee and non-violence in the context of public assemblies, as well as in the fulfillment of judicial orders aiming at maintaining or repossession. The Federal Government promotes the strengthening of internal audit bodies in charge of monitoring security agents' actions. The National Forum of Police Ombudsmen (FNOP), linked to the SEDH, puts forward proposals to enhance the work of security and social defense agents in the promotion and protection of human rights. To that end, it develops monitoring and complaint follow-up tools; favours autonomy and independence of state police ombudsmen; and promotes the establishment of ombudsmen offices.[135]

93. The Safer Brazil Programme, established in 2012 aims at reducing violent criminality based on cooperation between the Union and federal states. The Programme seeks to enhance investigative procedures; strengthen ostensible policing; bringing the State closer to the population; broader cooperation among public safety institutions, the prison system and the criminal justice system[136].

94. The Plan to Prevent Violence against Black Youth foresees preventive actions to reduce vulnerability of young afro-Brazilians ranging between 15 and 29 years old to

situations of physical and symbolic violence. Priority is given to states with higher murder rates, as well as 142 municipalities that concentrated 70% of murders registered in 2010.

95. *In spite of the progress observed*, reducing murders resulting from gun violence, whose main victims are black poor youth, remains a challenge[137].

K. Prison system (Recommendations 65 to 78 and 110)

96. The *National Survey on Penitentiary Data* (INFOPEN)[138], of 2016, shows that the penitentiary population in Brazil reached 622,202 persons in December 2014. 40% of the inmates are provisional prisoners. Brazil acknowledges the need to give priority to guaranteeing inmates' rights, as established in *United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners* (Mandela Rules), which are not yet adequately translated into public policies[139].

97. Since 2013, DEPEN has been promoting policies to stimulate alternative punishment measures to incarceration[140]. In 2016, the *National Policy of Alternative Punishment* was launched[141]. Alternative measures can be applied to replace preventive incarceration and at time of the sentence's execution. Implementation of such public policies are key elements to promote the necessary positive change in Brazilian prison units[142].

98. The MS, together with the MJC, launched in 2014 the *National Policy of Integral Health Care to People Deprived of Their Freedom in the Prison System* (PNAISP)[143]. It aims at offering universal and equal access to health services for people deprived of their freedom. The *Service of Assessment and Follow-Up of Therapeutic Measures Applied to People with Mental Disease in Conflict with the Law* (EAP)[144] aims at adapting care standards to the singularities and needs of each case.

99. According to INFOPEN[145], overcrowding in the Brazilian prison system stems from the increase, during the last decade, in the number of provisional detention and incarceration related to drug trafficking. Having the occupation rate of 161% as a backdrop, an increase of over 50% in the number of existing vacancies would be necessary to overcome such deficit[146]. This scenario not only affects inmates' rights, but also makes the implementation of public policies more complex.

100. The implementation of the *Custody Hearings Programme*[147], based on the Mandela Rules, represents an important step forward. The programme allowed for the implementation of such hearings in all states in order to guarantee that every citizen arrested in *flagrante delicto* is quickly presented before a judge who will assess the need for maintaining his/her detention, as well as identify possible signs of torture, ill-treatment or other illegal acts. It is also foreseen the creation of electronic monitoring centres, social assistance and services centres and penal mediation chambers[148].

101. Data from the CNJ shows that the Custody Hearings Programme resulted in a 50% reduction in the number of provisional detentions[149]. This is an essential initiative, especially in view of INFOPEN 2016 data that show that the rate of deaths per 100 thousand people among the prison population in Brazil is 95.23, more than three times the average rate of the Brazilian population (29.1)[150]. Such figure indicates that there are concerning flaws in the prison system related both to structural, sanitary and health conditions and to physical violence and overcrowding.

102. Ombudsman offices are an important element within the system. The National Ombudsman of the Prison System's Office, established under the DEPEN structure, received in 2013 a monthly average of 2.1 thousand communications. Most of them were complaints referring to negligence, ill-treatment, torture and degrading treatment.

103. DEPEN is also broadening and enhancing training of federal and state penitentiary agents. Training includes sessions on human rights, prison intelligence, safety in prisons and crises management. Since its establishment, in 2012, the National School of Penal Services has already offered 40 thousand vacancies[151].

104. In 2016, *DEPEN Information System* (SISDEPEN)[152] was included in INFOPEN. SISDEPEN is a national digital platform to follow-up penal executions, precautionary detentions and safety measures. It allows for the development of individualized profiles of people deprived of their freedom. It aims at preventing inappropriate extension of detention measures. According to INFOPEN 2015, approximately 60% of provisional detainees were in custody awaiting trial for more than 90 days.

105. Offering job opportunities and education is another issue of concern. The Penal Execution Law establishes that people who were sentenced in an enclosed or semi-open regime can reduce part of their detention time in exchange of work or education activities. However, INFOPEN 2016 shows that only 11% of detainees are involved in formal education activities and 20% in work related activities.

106. CNJ launched in 2012 the *Female Detainee Booklet*[153] aiming at providing guidelines to the female prison population on their rights. In 2014, DEPEN, SPM and state secretariats established the *National Policy of Attention to Women Deprived of their Freedom and Former Inmates* (PNAMPE)[154]. It will benefit more than 37 thousand female inmates[155]. Considering that between 2000 and 2014 there was a 567% increase in the female prison population, which is higher than the increase of the general prison population[156], such initiatives are especially important.

107. In conformity with the *United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders* (Bangkok Rules), Brazil implements policies to enhance women's conditions within the criminal and prison system, as well as actions dedicated to pregnancy and maternity in prisons. Law 12,962/2014 guarantees periodic visits of children and adolescents to their detained parents and ensure that detained parents will not be deprived of their family power. The current scenario shows the need to advance in this area, since, for example, only 34% of female prisons and 6% of male-female units have adequate cells for pregnant women and only 5% of female units have day-care facilities whereas none of the male-female units offers such service.

L. Children and adolescents (Recommendations 33, 98, 99, 103, 138 and 140)

108. The 1990 *Child and Adolescent Statute* (ECA) is a legal landmark for the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents. The ECA's 25th Anniversary Report[157] (2016) highlights the achievements in this area, but also recognizes current challenges. Examples are the level of schooling amongst teenagers and high adolescents' homicide rates, especially among young black males[158]. According to the National Ombudsman's Office, violations against children and adolescents constitute the majority[159] of cases reported through the Dial 100 service.

109. State action in this area is also guided by the 2011 *10-Year Plan for the Rights of Children and Adolescents*. The *National Policy on the Rights of Children and Adolescents* informs the functioning of the *System of Guarantee of the Rights of Children and Adolescents* (SGD)[160] and is included in the *National Multiannual Plan for 2016-2019*[161].

110. The Brazilian Government has developed strategies to engage various stakeholders, such as the *Convergence Agenda for the Integral Protection of the Rights of Children and*

Adolescents[162], *Live Young*[163], and the *Constitution Charter of Strategies in Defence of the Rights of Children and Adolescents*[164].

111. The Convergence Agenda has innovated by creating an application for smartphones called *Protect Brazil*[165], which enables people to report violations online, and by launching the campaign *Respect, Protect and Guarantee – All Together for the Rights of Children and Adolescents*[166], which aims to raise awareness about the need to monitor and report any suspected violation of rights.

112. New legislation has been implemented, such as: Law 13,010/2014, which establishes the right of children and adolescents to be educated and cared for without the use of physical punishment or cruel or degrading treatment; and Law 12,978/2014, which establishes that enabling sexual exploitation of children or adolescents is a heinous crime; and Law 13,257/2016, which establishes public policies for early childhood.

113. Other important initiatives to fight the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents are: the revision of the 2013 *National Plan to Fight Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents* (PNEVSCA)[167] and the ongoing implementation of the *Integrated and Reference Actions Programme* (PAIR)[168]. Efforts to advance the protection are still fundamental: in the first months of 2016, 4,953 cases were reported via Dial 100[169].

114. The ECA and the Law 1,594/2012, which established the *National System of Socio-Educational Assistance* (SINASE)[170], constitute the legal framework for the implementation of measures aimed at minors who break the law. The 2015 report from the National Public Prosecutor's Council[171] highlights the current challenges of this system, such as: overcrowding; lack of infrastructure for educational and vocational training; facilities below standard; and insufficient provision of health care. The current challenges therefore include the full implementation of the ECA and the SINASE Law directives, as well as other public policies[172].

Child labour (Recommendations 104, 105 and 109)

115. Between 1992 and 2015, the number of children and adolescents working has decreased from 5.4 million to 1.1 million, according to data from the *National Household Sample Survey* (PNAD), which represents a decline of 80%.

116. The Constitution Charter, coordinated by the SEDH, presents four strategic axes of policy, of which one is aimed specifically at eradicating child labour[173].

117. From 2013 onwards, the *Child Labour Eradication Program* (PETI)[174] incorporated the benefits of the *Unified Social Assistance System* (SUAS)[175], which aims to accelerate the actions established on the *National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and Protection of the Adolescent Worker*[176] and on the Constitution Charter. The PETI aims to remove people under 16 from the labour market by financially supporting lower income families and by offering guidance through services[177] such as the *Service of Coexistence and Strengthening of Links* (SCFV)[178].

118. In 2013, Brazil hosted the III Global Conference on Child Labour, reaffirming its commitment to combat child labour. In 2014, Brazil signed the Declaration of the Constitution of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Child Labour Free Initiative[179].

Homeless children (Recommendations 108 and 109)

119. Since 2012, the National Secretariat for the Promotion of the Rights of Children and Adolescents (SNPDCA) has been engaging with civil society and has encouraged the participation of street children in the discussions. This coordination aims to guarantee, within the *National Policy for Homeless People*[180], special attention to children and adolescents.

120. The Specialized Centres for Social Assistance (CREAS)[181] and the Specialized Centres for Homeless People support street children and adolescents and provide specialized and continuous guidance to individuals and families whose rights may have been violated.

121. In 2016, the National Council for Social Assistance (CNAS) and the National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA) approved the Joint Resolution 1[182], which includes specific guidelines for the assistance, education and healthcare of street children in the *Reception Services for Children and Adolescents*.

122. The Reception Services[183] offer actions aimed at children and adolescents who are under protective measures by judicial order, who have had their rights violated and who do not receive care from their families[184].

Birth registration (Recommendations 128 and 129)

123. The Brazilian Government is committed to giving everyone access to birth certificates[185] with its *National Mobilization for Birth Certificates*[186] initiative.

124. In the past five years, the national average of unregistered children declined by more than 50%. The percentage of children that were not registered kept falling: it was 20.9% in 2002, 12.2% in 2007, 6.6% in 2010 and only 1% in 2014, according to IBGE's data.

125. This achievement derives from the implementation of specific public policies, such as: the establishment of registry offices in health clinics and hospitals; the establishment of state and municipal committees to implement the birth registration policies; the establishment of the *National Civil Registry Information System* (SIRC)[187]; campaigns to raise awareness; and the expansion of indigenous people's birth registration[188].

M. Right to health (Recommendations 146, 147, 148, 149*, 151 and 152)

126. The *Systemic Inspection Report*, published by the Brazilian Court of Audit (TCU) in 2014[189], found that overcrowding of hospital emergencies, insufficient numbers of health professionals and infrastructure deficiencies are some of the Brazilian national health service's problems. In a report published in 2016[190], the TCU reported concern about delays in cancer treatments and the increase in the number of people seeking public health care outside their home state.

127. The *National Policy of Primary Attention* (PNAB)[191], in 2015, was responsible for expanding the health care coverage in Brazil: more people now have access to the *Family Health Teams* (SF) and the *Community Health Professionals* (ACS). In 2016, the Family Health Strategy was present in 5,481 municipalities[192]. In addition, 66.44% of the population had access to the ACS services.

128. Within the scope of the *Stork Network* (RC)[193], membership reaches 248 health regions. More than 98% of the Brazilian municipalities have joined the Network and have been improving attention to prenatal, childbirth and the puerperium. In 2016, 1091 neonatal units were qualified: 209 Neonatal Intensive Care Units, 709 Conventional Neonatal Intermediate Care Units and 173 Kangaroo Neonatal Intermediate Care Units (NICU).

129. In 2012, the MS published the *Protocol for the Use of Levonorgestrel in Emergency Hormonal Contraception*[194], a strategic input in preventing unwanted pregnancies and consequently unsafe abortions. Brazil has made significant progress in this area and, between 1990 and 2013, the number of deaths linked to childbirth and pregnancy was reduced by 43%[195].

130. Brazil is one of the 62 countries that have achieved the reduction target set in the Millennium Development Goals regarding infant mortality[196]. Between 1990 and 2012, the infant mortality rate diminished approximately 70%, reaching 14.6 deaths per 1,000 births[197].

131. Combating child malnutrition is another important objective of Brazilian public policies. In 2014, the NutriSUS strategy[198] was launched with the objective of improving the quality of food available to children from 6 months to 3 years old and 11 months by adding micronutrients to the meals offered in day-care centres. The first phase of NutriSUS' implementation included 1,717 municipalities, 6,864 day-care centres and 330,376 children[199].

132. From 2003 to 2014, there was a 9% decrease in the rate of HIV contamination in the country[200]. However, data from the 2016 MS's Epidemiological Bulletin shows that there was an increase of HIV/AIDS contamination amongst specific groups: pregnant women (2.7 per 1000 in 2015) and young people aged 15 to 19 (between 2006 and 2015, the rate amongst this age group tripled). This new scenario reaffirms the importance of continuing the fight against the HIV/AIDS epidemic, with the implementation of the Paris Declaration and of programmes such as "Live Better Knowing" and "Young Leaderships".

N. Right to adequate food (Recommendations 147 and 153)

133. The 2014 World Food Insecurity Report, published by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), shows that Brazil has significantly reduced hunger, malnutrition and undernourishment. Brazil left the "Hunger Map" and the Undernourishment Prevalence Index (POA) reached a level lower than the statistical limit of 5%[201].

134. The *National Strategy for the Promotion of Breastfeeding and Healthy Complementary Feeding in the National Health Service – The Brazilian Breastfeeding Strategy* (EAAB)[202] – aims to promote, protect and support breastfeeding and healthy complementary feeding for children under 2 years old and to improve the skills and abilities of primary health care professionals.

O. Right to education (Recommendations 156*, 157, 158, 159, 160 and 161)

135. In 2014, the *National Education Plan 2014-2024* (PNE)[203] was launched, with 20 goals that include, among others, guaranteeing quality basic education and reducing inequalities. The goals for 2015 and 2016 have not yet been reached, which demonstrates the need for further efforts by the Brazilian Government. The 2015 *International Programme for Student Assessment* (PISA)[204] showed that almost half of the Brazilian students assessed are below the level of learning considered adequate in science, mathematics and reading.

136. In 2016, the result of the *Basic Education Development Index* (IDEB)[205] was published[206]. In 2015, the IDEB indicated that Brazil exceeded the target for the initial years of Elementary School[207]. However, in the final years of elementary education and in high school, IDEB's national goals were not reached.

137. Modernizing Secondary Education is one of the Brazilian Government's priorities. In September 2016, new legislation[208] was proposed to restructure and expand Secondary Education. It is currently under discussion in the National Congress.

138. Illiteracy among young people and adults in Brazil declined from 12.4% in 2001 to 8.0% in 2015, according to PNAD. In the 15-19 age group, the 2015 PNAD recorded an illiteracy rate of 0.8%, much lower than the general average. MEC provides technical and

financial assistance for alphabetization projects developed by states and municipalities that integrate the programme *Literate Brazil*[209].

139. Regarding Youth and Adult Education (EJA), between 2008 and 2012, 6.7 million young people and adults were benefited by Literate Brazil. According to SECADI 2014's report[210], the illiteracy rate fell by 2.2% compared to 2006. In absolute terms, however, the total number of illiteracy in this group declined from 14.5 million to 13.2 million. This demonstrates the relevance of the *National Programme of Youth Inclusion* (Projovem)[211], which reached more than 300,000 young people from urban areas, between 2012 and 2014, and 37,000 from the countryside, in 2014. It is important to note the difference between the illiteracy rate in rural and urban areas. The index in the cities is 6.3%, but in the rural areas it reaches 20.1%.

140. In recent years, the number of pre-school children (4–5 years old) enrolled in basic education has increased 17%. There has also been a steady progress in the same period in access to basic education for children and young people aged 4 to 17: from 89.5% to 93.6% between 2005 and 2014[212].

141. The *National Programme for Education in Agrarian Reform* (Pronera)[213], which supports development projects for agrarian reform areas, guaranteed formal education to 164,000 people in almost two decades by financing 320 courses in 880 municipalities[214].

142. Brazil is committed to human rights education and has been promoting the following public policies and programmes in this field: National Human Rights Education Plan (PNEDH); support to the National Committee on Human Rights Education; Human Rights Education Committees in the states and municipalities; capacity-building courses on Human Rights Education for professors and basic education professionals; Human Rights Award and the National Prize for Human Rights Education; implementation of the National Guidelines for Human Rights Education[215]; and the National University Pact.

P. Environment (Recommendation 155)

143. Between 2004 and 2015, the annual rate of deforestation in the Legal Amazon area reduced by approximately 78%, according to the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) and the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communications (MCTIC). This is the result of the Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Amazon Region (PPCDAm), launched in 2004.

144. The National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC)[216] set the goal of reducing deforestation in the Amazon region by 80% in relation to the average deforestation between 1996 and 2005 and 40% in the Cerrado area, in relation to the period from 1999 to 2008. In 2015, the reduction of deforestation in the Amazon region was approximately 68%, while in the Cerrado more recent data indicates a reduction close to the target.

145. Brazil ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016 and is committed to reducing carbon emissions by 37% by 2025 and by 43% by 2030[217]. This demonstrates the firm commitment of the Brazilian State to the environment. At national level, the challenge of implementing public policies and environmental laws[218] persist. An example is what happened in the city of Mariana, Minas Gerais, in 2015.

Q. Major construction works and sporting events (Recommendations 56, 57 and 58)

146. Human rights violations can occur during major infrastructure projects and big sporting events. In 2017, a working group will be created, with the participation of civil

society and government, with the objective of evaluating successful legislations, policies and practices[219] with a view to drafting a national action plan on business and human rights.

147. The preparation and hosting of the 2013 FIFA Confederations Cup, the 2014 FIFA World Cup and the Rio 2016 Olympics and Paralympics represented an important challenge to Brazil. The success of these events was due to the integrated work of the Brazilian federal government with all the cities involved.

148. Infrastructure[220] investments for the 2014 World Cup totalled R$ 27.1 billion. According to the Ministry of Sports[221], 36 of the 44 mobility projects were completed in the host cities.

149. In accordance with the General Law of the World Cup (Law 12,663/2012), all sporting events of 2013 and 2014 were the target of a campaign to promote racial equality entitled "Cup without Racism"[222].

150. The 2016 Olympics and Paralympics have left an important legacy for the city of Rio de Janeiro[223]. The infrastructure works[224] revitalized the city (total investment of R$ 30 billion).

151. The 2016 Olympics and Paralympics' legacy is important for the promotion of human rights. The Brazilian Government has invested over R$ 4 billion to expand the country's sport infrastructure and to create the National Training Network, which is aimed at training new generations of athletes[225]. Part of the investment was allocated to the implementation of the Centre for Initiation to Sport (CIE)[226], which 285 projects benefit 263 Brazilian municipalities.

Notes

[1] A thematic matrix of recommendations is attached to this piece.

[2] Recommendations 3, 9, 10, 12, 24, 62, 79, 127, 149 and 156 were partially supported by Brazil. Throughout the Report, recommendations partially accepted are those marked with an asterisk (*). Moreover, it is important to highlight that, in 2012, Brazil did not support recommendation 60 and expressed compliance with recommendation 167.

[3] Letter dated 22 March 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/71/78).

[4] Approved by Decree no. 7037/2009 and modified by Decree no. 7177/2010, the PNDH-3 is legally binding.
http://www.sdh.gov.br/assuntos/direito-para-todos/programas/pdfs/programa-nacional-de-direitos-humanos-pndh-3. Accessed September 8, 2016.

[5] See Section II, item A of the present Report.

[6] http://www.pndh3.sdh.gov.br. Accessed August 15, 2016.

[7] http://snidh.sdh.gov.br. Accessed August 17, 2016.

[8] http://www.observadh.sdh.gov.br. Accessed August 17, 2016.

[9] http://www.spm.gov.br/central-de-conteudos/publicacoes/publicacoes/2015/livro-raseam_completo.pdf. Accessed August 15, 2016.

[10] http://www.sinesp.gov.br. Accessed August 15, 2016.

[11] The University National Pact for the Promotion of the Respect to Diversity and for a Culture of Peace and Human Rights, an initiative of the Ministry of Justice and Citizenship (MJC), through the Special Secretariat on Human Rights (SEDH), and of the Ministry of Education (MEC), through the Secretariat of Continuous Education, Alphabetization and Diversity (SECADI) was concluded in November 2016. By December 2016, 17 institutions had acceded to the University National Pact for the Promotion of the Respect to Diversity and Culture of Peace and Human Rights: the United Nations Population Fund; the Organization of Ibero-American States; the Latin American School of Social Sciences; Council of Brazilian University Rectors; National Association of Directors of Higher Education Federal Institutions; National Association of Private Universities; National Association of

University Centers; Brazilian Association of Community Colleges; Brazilian Association of Supporting Institutions of Higher Education; Brazilian Committee of Organizations Representative of People with Disabilities; National Federation of Pestalozzi Associations; Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte; State University of Goiás; University of the City of São Paulo; University of Santo Amaro; School of Technology Jardim; and Dignity Group.

[12] Within the National Council on Human Rights, there were created Permanent Commissions referring to i) Rights of the Street Population; ii) Rights of the Population Deprived of Liberty; iii) Right to Communication and Liberty of Expression; iv) Human Rights Defenders and Combating the Criminalization of Social Movements; v) Right to the City; Right to Adequate Food; vi) Human Rights and Public Security; vii) Rights of Indigenous peoples, Quilombolas, Traditional Peoples and Communities, Populations Affected by Big Enterprises and Rural Workers involved in Land Conflicts. A work group has also been created about the population affected by the burst of the dam owned by mining company *Samarco* at the *Doce* river basin.

[13] Resolution no. 1992/54 of March 3, 1992, of the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

[14] For additional details about the PBA, visit http://www.ibama.gov.br/licenciamento-ambiental/processo-de-licenciamento.

[15] http://indicators.ohchr.org/. Accessed September 12, 2016.

[16] Regarding the rights of migrants, it is worth noting that Brazil is a party to regional treaties on this theme, such as Mercosur Agreement on Free Movement of Persons and Residence, and Mercosur Plan for Facilitating the Circulation of Workers.

[17] Draft bills 301/2007 and 4.038/2008.

[18] Two draft bills currently pending before the National Congress – Draft Bill 301/2007 and 4.038/2008 – improve the definition of crimes stated in the Rome Statute and regulate the judicial cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal. For additional details, visit http://www.camara.gov.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=343615 and http://www.camara.gov.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=410747.

[19] The Article 8, Subsection II, of the Federal Constitution states that it is prohibited to create more than one union, at any level, representing a professional or economic category, in the same territorial base.

[20] http://www.sdh.gov.br/assuntos/combates-as-violacoes/programas/copy_of_ppddh-programa-de-protecao-aos-defensores-de-direitos-humanos. Accessed September 16, 2016.

[21] States of Minas Gerais, Espirito Santo, Ceará, Pernambuco and Maranhão.

[22] The demands involve issues related to the demarcation of indigenous lands and joint actions to minimize the violations; actions aimed at guaranteeing the physical integrity of leaders and other members of indigenous communities; installation of cameras and security equipment at the village Terra e Aldeia Moreira; actions aimed at minimizing social vulnerabilities and the lack of access to health services and education, as well as actions that generate a positive impact on the demarcation of indigenous lands and on the mediation of conflicts.

[23] Brazil met the "A" goal of Millennium Development Goal 1 (to reduce extreme poverty by half the 1990 level by 2015), before the deadline and at a higher level than stipulated. By reducing extreme poverty to less than one-seventh of the 1990 level (from 25.5% to 3.5% in 2012), Brazil was one of the countries that contributed most to the global reach of this goal.

[24] http://mds.gov.br/assuntos/bolsa-familia/o-que-e/como-funciona/como-funciona. Accessed September 29, 2016.

[25] http://mds.gov.br/assuntos/assistencia-social/beneficios-assistenciais/bpc. Accessed December 23, 2016.

[26] The Ministry of Social and Agrarian Development (MDSA) inaugurated the International Seminar Social Policies for Development. The seminar took place abroad for the first time in 2015, in Expo Milano.

[27] http://www.brasil.gov.br/cidadania-e-justica/2016/07/bolsa-familia-comeca-a-ser-pago-com-reajuste-de-12-5. Accessed October 20, 2016.

[28] http://www.brasil.gov.br/cidadania-e-justica/2016/10/governo-verifica-frequencia-escolar-de-14-milhoes-de-alunos-do-bolsa-familia. Accessed October 20, 2016.

[29] http://www.brasil.gov.br/infraestrutura/minha-casa-minha-vida. Accessed September 29, 2016.

[30] http://www.brasil.gov.br/infraestrutura/2015/05/minha-casa-minha-vida-atinge-3-857-milhoes-de-moradias. Accessed October 20, 2016.

[31] Source: Ministry of Cities (http://www.cidades.gov.br/)

[32] http://www.brasil.gov.br/infraestrutura/2016/07/entenda-o-que-mudou-no-minha-casa-minha-vida. Accessed October 20, 2016.

[33] http://mds.gov.br/assuntos/brasil-sem-miseria. Accessed September 29, 2016.

[34] http://www.mds.gov.br/webarquivos/publicacao/brasil_sem_miseria/cadernodegraficosbsm-35anos.pdf. Accessed September 9, 2016.

[35] http://www.previdencia.gov.br/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Informe_Novembro_2015_Web.pdf. Accessed September 29, 2016.

[36] The BPC is an individual, non-life and non-transferable benefit, which ensures a monthly transfer of 1 (one) minimum wage to the elderly, 65 (sixty-five) years old and more, and to the disabled person of any age. In both cases, they must prove that they have no means of guaranteeing their own livelihood, nor have they provided for their family. The monthly family income per capita must be less than ¼ (one quarter) of the current minimum wage.

[37] http://www.mds.gov.br/webarquivos/arquivo/assistencia_social/boletim_BPC_2015.pdf

[38] The National Program for the Promotion of Access to the Work Market (Acessuas Trabalho), which aims to promote the access of Social Assistance users to work through the articulation of public policies, mobilization, sensitization and referral to opportunities for productive inclusion, with follow-up and support from program and service staff.

[39] http://trabalho.gov.br/component/content/article?id=3848. Accessed September 30, 2016.

[40] http://trabalho.gov.br/fiscalizacao-combate-trabalho-escravo/resultados-das-operacoes-de-fiscalizacao-para-erradicacao-do-trabalho-escravo. Accessed September 30, 2016.

[41] http://trabalho.gov.br/fiscalizacao-combate-trabalho-escravo/resultados-das-operacoes-de-fiscalizacao-para-erradicacao-do-trabalho-escravo. Accessed September 30, 2016.

[42] http://www.mpf.mp.br/atuacao-tematica/ccr2/coordenacao/comissoes-e-grupos-de-trabalho/escravidao-contemporanea-migrado-1/notas-tecnicas-planos-e-oficinas/Nota%20Tecnica%20no%202-2015.pdf. Accessed October 6, 2016.

[43] Created by Decree on July 31, 2003, CONATRAE aims to coordinate and evaluate the implementation of the actions foreseen in the National Plan for the Eradication of Slave Labor. It is also the responsibility of the Commission to monitor the drafting of bills in the National Congress and to evaluate the proposal of studies and research on slave labour in the country.

[44] This Law is destined to assure and promote, in equally condition, the exercise of rights and fundamental liberties by people with disabilities, aiming their social inclusion and citizenship. The Law has as a base the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol.

[45] http://www.sdh.gov.br/assuntos/pessoa-com-deficiencia/observatorio. Accessed September 12, 2016.

[46] The *National Commitment for Active Aging* was instituted by Decree 8.114/2013. http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2011-2014/2013/Decreto/D8114.htm.

[47] http://portalsaude.saude.gov.br/index.php/o-ministerio/principal/secretarias/sctie/farmacia-popular. Accessed September 20, 2016.

[48] http://portalsaude.saude.gov.br/index.php/cidadao/acoes-e-programas/melhor-em-casa. Accessed September 20, 2016.

[49] http://www.stf.jus.br/portal/cms/verNoticiaDetalhe.asp?idConteudo=178931. Accessed September 20, 2016.

[50] http://www.sdh.gov.br/assuntos/lgbt/dados-estatisticos. Accessed September 20, 2016.

[51] http://www.sdh.gov.br/assuntos/lgbt/dados-estatisticos/Relatorio2013.pdf. Accessed September 20, 2016.

[52] An example of public policy is the transfer of economic resources to states and municipalities to build LGBT Reference Centres dedicated to fighting violence against this population and to the offer of psychological and legal assistance to victims.

[53] The anniversary was celebrated during the I National Seminar of Social Control and LGBT Policies.

[54] http://www.sdh.gov.br/noticias/2016/setembro/seminario-nacional-de-controle-social-e-politicas-publicas-lgbt-comemora-15-anos-de-atuacao-de-atuacao-do-conselho. Accessed October 7, 2016.

[55] http://www.spm.gov.br/assuntos/pnpm/publicacoes/pnpm-2013-2015-em-22ago13.pdf

[56] http://www.ipea.gov.br/portal/images/stories/PDFs/nota_tecnica/160309_nt_24_mulher_trabalho_marco_2016.pdf. Accessed October 7, 2016.

[57] http://www.ipea.gov.br/portal/images/stories/PDFs/nota_tecnica/160309_nt_24_mulher_trabalho_ma

rco_2016.pdf. Accessed October 7, 2016.

[58] http://www.bibliotecas.sebrae.com.br/chronus/ARQUIVOS_CHRONUS/bds/bds.nsf/4ec07253fa008eb297c4585b988b0a43/$File/7216.pdf.
http://www.bibliotecas.sebrae.com.br/chronus/ARQUIVOS_CHRONUS/bds/bds.nsf/cd949ce3599faa1e095bea15e2ac8ba5/$File/5861.pdf. Accessed October 6, 2016.

[59] According to the Panel Observing Gender, based on data from PNAD 2014. http://painelobservagenero.mmirjdh.gov.br/dashboard.html#/layout/tema2.

[60] http://www.ibge.gov.br/home/estatistica/pesquisas/pesquisa_resultados.php?id_pesquisa=40. Accessed October 4, 2016.

[61] http://www.brasil.gov.br/educacao/2016/03/mulheres-sao-maioria-entre-brasileiros-com-doutorado-no-exterior. Accessed October 7, 2016.

[62] http://portal.mec.gov.br/pronatec. Accessed September 20, 2016.

[63] http://www.mda.gov.br/sitemda/secretaria/saf-creditorural/sobre-o-programa. Accessed October 4, 2016.

[64] http://www.brasil.gov.br/cidadania-e-justica/2015/07/contratos-da-agricultura-familiar-crescem-9,4. Accessed October 4, 2016.

[65] http://www2.planalto.gov.br/noticias/2015/05/conheca-o-programa-nacional-de-documentacao-da-trabalhadora-rural/image_view_fullscreen. Accessed October 4, 2016.

[66] By 2014, there were about 6.4 million domestic workers. Of this total, 92% are women, 65% of whom are black women. According to data from PNAD 2014.

[67] 124 thousand companies participate in the *Programme Pro-Gender and Racial Equity*, besides public entities. The program keeps a direct dialogue with medium and large companies, public and private, covering traditionally male niches, such as the electric, financial and petrochemical sectors, with the objective of developing new conceptions in the areas of human resource management and corporate organizational culture, creating a new paradigm in labour relations based on gender and race equality and addressing all forms of discrimination. See: http://www.spm.gov.br/assuntos/mulher-e-trabalho/programa-pro-equidade-de-genero-e-raca. Accessed October 4, 2016.

[68] The Brazilian Gender Equality Observatory works with 10 thematic areas: Economic autonomy and equality in the world of work; Education for equality and citizenship; Women's integral health, sexual rights and reproductive rights; Combating all forms of violence against women; Women in places of power and decision-making; Sustainable development with economic and social equality; Valuing diversity and coping with multiple forms of inequality; Communication and culture; Sport; and Use of Time. http://www.observatoriodegenero.gov.br.

[69] The Observing Gender Panel presents a diagnosis and monitoring of seven thematic axes relevant to women's policies (demographic structure, economic autonomy, health, education, violence, power and decision, institutional mechanisms), with possible specifications on gender, race, urban area and rural areas. http://painelobservagenero.mmirjdh.gov.br/index.html.

[70] When homicide is committed against women for gender reasons, considered as such when the crime involves domestic and family violence, contempt or discrimination against women.

[71] Inter-ministerial Ordinance No. 228/2016 and the Ordinance GM 1662/2015.

[72] http://www.agenciapatriciagalvao.org.br/dossies/feminicidio/
In partnership with the Campaign Commitment and Attitude, the digital platform brings together information, legislation, data and statistics, as well as expert evaluation, to deepen the debate on femicide and the necessary deconstruction of the gender and racial discrimination that lies behind thousands of crimes against life.

[73] http://www.compromissoeatitude.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Diretrizes-Nacionais-Feminicidio.pdf
The document is the result of the process of adaptation of the Latin American Protocol for the Investigation of Violent Deaths of Women by Gender Reasons - Femicide / Feminicide (UN, 2014) into the social, cultural, political and legal reality of Brazil, carried out with the collaboration of an Interagency Working Group composed of ten professionals - police chiefs, criminal experts, prosecutors, public defenders and judges.

[74] http://www.spm.gov.br/assuntos/violencia/programa-mulher-viver-sem-violencia. Accessed September 20, 2016.

[75] The number of specialized units which provide services for such situation has increased from 332 in

2003 to 1,055 in 2015, including: (i) 502 police stations dedicated to giving attention to women; (ii) 45 public defender's offices for women; (iii) 95 specialized public prosecutor's offices; (iv) 238 reference centres for women support; (v) 80 shelters; and (vi) 103 special courts for cases of domestic violence. This network has 762 services of attention to people in situation of sexual violence, according to data from 2016 provided by the National Registry of Health Establishments.

[76] http://www.mercosur.int/innovaportal/v/6958/9/innova.front/mercosul-livre-do-trafico-de-mulheres. Accessed October 7, 2016.

[77] http://www.compromissoeatitude.org.br/. Accessed October 7, 2016.

[78] http://www.spm.gov.br/assuntos/violencia/programa-mulher-viver-sem-violencia. Accessed October 7, 2016.

[79] http://www.brasil.gov.br/cidadania-e-justica/2014/05/campanha-eu-ligo-e-aplicativo-clique-180-incentivam-denuncias. Accessed October 7, 2016.

[80] Law 12,288/2010.

[81] Law 12,990/2014.

[82] http://www.seppir.gov.br/central-de-conteudos/noticias/estatuto-da-igualdade-racial-completa-seis-anos-precisamos-avancar-mais-1. Accessed October 20, 2016.

[83] http://www.seppir.gov.br/central-de-conteudos/noticias/estatuto-da-igualdade-racial-completa-seis-anos-precisamos-avancar-mais-1. Accessed October 20, 2016.

[84] http://permanencia.mec.gov.br/. Accessed September 20, 2016.

[85] Regulated in Decree 8,136/2013.

[86] http://www.seppir.gov.br/portal-antigo/arquivos-pdf/plano-nacional-de-desenvolvimento-sustentavel-dos-povos-e-comunidades-tradicionais-de-matriz-africana.pdf/view. Accessed September 20, 2016.

[87] Launched in 2013.

[88] Plano Juventude Viva.

[89] http://www.seppir.gov.br/central-de-conteudos/publicacoes/pub-pesquisas/situacao-social-da-populacao-negra-por-estado-seppir-e-ipea. Accessed December 26, 2016.

[90] 502,783 indigenous peoples live in the countryside and 315,180 live in urban areas.

[91] http://www.funai.gov.br/index.php/indios-no-brasil/quem-sao? Accessed December 28, 2016.

[92] There are 426 traditionally occupied indigenous lands and 36 indigenous reserves. According to: http://www.funai.gov.br/index.php/nossas-acoes/demarcacao-de-terras-indigenas. Accessed December 28, 2016.

[93] There are 12 ethno-environmental protection fronts (FPEs) to assist in the geographic definition and monitoring of references to isolated indigenous peoples, monitoring and protection of the territories where they live (approximately 15 million ha in the Amazon) and following-up of policies dedicated to such groups.

[94] Decree 7,747/2012.

[95] The main actions of the *National Policy for the Environmental and Territorial Management of Indigenous Lands* (PNGATI) are: development and implementation of Plans for Environmental and Territorial Management of Indigenous Lands (PGTAs); promotion of indigenous participation and social control in social-environmental policies; coordination with federal, state and local environmental agencies for management of ILs; training of indigenous and non-indigenous managers; support for the implementation of payment mechanisms for environmental services; support to conservation and environmental reconstruction projects in ILs, mainly focused on solid waste management, recuperation of degraded areas and environmental management.

[96] Established by Decree 8,593/2015.

[97] The *National Council of Indigenous Policy* (CNPI) is formed by 15 members with voting rights representing the Executive Branch; 28 members representing indigenous peoples and indigenous organizations, 13 of which with voting rights; and 2 members with voting rights representing indigenist entities.

[98] http://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/periodicos/95/cd_2010_indigenas_universo.pdf. Accessed December 26, 2016.

[99] The *II National Conference on Indigenous School Education* is scheduled to take place in November 2017 with the goal of building proposals for the consolidation of the National Policy for Indigenous School Education; reaffirming the right to a school bilingual/multilingual education especially designed for indigenous people; and broadening dialogue for the development of a specific collaborating model for indigenous school education, strengthening indigenous peoples protagonism.

See: http://www.funai.gov.br/index.php/comunicacao/noticias/3928-noticia1. Accessed December 28, 2016.

[100] http://portalsaude.saude.gov.br/index.php/conheca-a-secretaria-sesai. Accessed December 28, 2016.

[101] http://www.justica.gov.br/sua-protecao/trafico-de-pessoas/publicacoes/anexos/ii-plano-nacional-1.pdf. Accessed September 21, 2016.

[102] http://www.justica.gov.br/noticias/secretario-nacional-de-justica-avalia-acoes-do-ii-plano-nacional-de-enfrentamento-ao-trafico-de-pessoas. Accessed October 7, 2016.

[103] http://www.justica.gov.br/noticias/brasil-tem-quase-9-mil-refugiados-. Accessed October 4, 2016.

[104] The main groups are from Syria (2,298), Angola (1,420), Colombia (1,100), Democratic Republic of Congo (968) and Palestine (376).

[105] http://www.justica.gov.br/noticias/projeto-refugiado-empreendedor-tem. Accessed October 4, 2016.

[106] http://obmigra.mte.gov.br/index.php/relatorio-anual/itemlist/category/74-2016. Accessed December 23, 2016.

[107] Law 10,559/2002.

[108] http://www.justica.gov.br/noticias/comissao-de-anistia-agiliza-analise-de-processos-e-divulga-lista-de-beneficiados. Accessed September 22, 2016.

[109] The National Truth Commission (CNV) was established by Federal Law 12528/2011. The Law is available at: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2011/lei/l12528.htm.

[110] Including against peasants and indigenous people. http://www.cnv.gov.br/. Accessed October 4, 2016.

[111] Law 6,683/1979.

[112] Law 12,965/2014. http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2014/lei/l12965.htm. Accessed August 15, 2016.

[113] http://pensando.mj.gov.br/marcocivil/a-importancia-do-marco-civil-e-seu-historico/. Accessed September 20, 2016.

[114] Law 12,737/2012.

[115] Bill No. 5.276/2016 on personal data, discussed within the Thinking about the Law initiative of the Ministry of Justice and Citizenship, is available on the link: http://www.camara.gov.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2084378.

[116] http://www.ipea.gov.br/sites/images/downloads/mapa_defensoria_publica_no_brasil_19_03_paginas_separadas.pdf. Accessed September 11, 2016.

[117] https://www.anadep.org.br/wtksite/downloads/iv-diagnostico-da-defensoria-publica-no-brasil.pdf. Accessed September 2, 2016.

[118] http://www.ipea.gov.br/agencia/images/stories/PDFs/relatoriopesquisa/150928_relatorio_democratizacao_do_acesso.pdf. Accessed August 31, 2016.

[119] Resolution 125/2010 of the National Council of Justice.

[120] http://www.cnj.jus.br/programas-e-acoes/justica-plena. Accessed August 31, 2016.

[121] http://www.cnj.jus.br/programas-e-acoes/justica-aberta. Accessed August 31, 2016.

[122] http://www.cnj.jus.br/pesquisas-judiciarias/projeto-de-diagnostico-e-fortalecimento-da-justica-estadual. http://www.cnj.jus.br/images/programas/justica-plena/relatorio_justicaplena.pdf. Accessed August 31, 2016.

[123] http://www.cnj.jus.br/tecnologia-da-informacao/processo-judicial-eletronico-pje. Accessed August 31, 2016.

[124] http://cnj.jus.br/files/conteudo/arquivo/2016/10/b8f46be3dbbff344931a933579915488.pdf. Accessed December 26, 2016.

[125] Law 12,847/2013, regulated by Decree 8,154. http://www.sdh.gov.br/assuntos/prevencao-e-combate-a-tortura/sistema-nacional-de-prevencao-e-combate-a-tortura. Accessed August 16, 2016.

[126] http://www.sdh.gov.br/sobre/participacao-social/comite-nacional-de-prevencao-e-combate-a-tortura/representantes/composicao. Accessed August 16, 2016.

[127] http://www.sdh.gov.br/sobre/participacao-social/sistema-nacional-de-prevencao-e-combate-a-tortura-snpct/mecanismo/mecanismo-nacional-de-prevencao-e-combate-a-tortura-mnpct. Accessed August 16, 2016.

[128] In December 2016, the President appointed 11 representatives of the Federal Government and 12 representatives of the civil society for the Committee's 2016-2018 mandate. http://www.sdh.gov.br/noticias/2016/dezembro/presidencia-nomeia-novos-membros-do-comite-

nacional-de-prevencao-e-combate-a-tortura-cnpct. Accessed December 28, 2016.

[129] Committees: (1) Acre, (2) Rondônia, (3) Pará, (4) Goiás, (5) Piauí, (6) Ceará, (7) Rio Grande do Norte, (8) Paraíba, (9) Pernambuco, (10) Alagoas, (11) Bahia, (12) Maranhão, (13) Espírito Santo, (14) Rio de Janeiro, (15) Paraná, (16) Rio Grande do Sul, (17) Minas Gerais and (18) Sergipe. Mechanisms: Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco. The states of Paraíba, Alagoas, Espírito Santo, Sergipe and Maranhão created mechanisms, which have not been implemented yet. The state of Rondônia opened positions and will initiate the selection process soon.

[130] http://www.sdh.gov.br/assuntos/prevencao-e-combate-a-tortura/sistema-nacional-de-prevencao-e-combate-a-tortura/mecanismo-nacional-de-prevencao-e-combate-a-tortura. Accessed August 16, 2016.

[131] http://pfdc.pgr.mpf.mp.br/temas-de-atuacao/tortura/relatorios-mnpct/relatorio-anual-2015-2016. Accessed December 28, 2016.

[132] Resolution 213/2015. http://www.cnj.jus.br/busca-atos-adm?documento=3059. Accessed August 17, 2016.

[133] Law 12.681/2012. http://www.sinesp.gov.br. Accessed August 15, 2016.

[134] The National Secretariat of Public Safety (SENASP/MJC) is in charge of compiling data since 2004.

[135] Ombudsman Offices of 21 out of the 26 federal states and the Federal District are represented in FNOP. http://www.sdh.gov.br/sobre/participacao-social/forum-nacional-de-ouvidores-de-policia-fnop. Accessed August 17, 2016.

[136] http://www.justica.gov.br/sua-seguranca/seguranca-publica/programas-1/brasil-mais-seguro. Accessed August 15, 2016.

[137] http://flacso.org.br/files/2016/08/Mapa2016_armas_web.pdf. Accessed December 29, 2016.

[138] http://www.justica.gov.br/seus-direitos/politica-penal/infopen_dez14.pdf/@@download/file. Accessed December 22, 2016.

[139] http://www.cnj.jus.br/files/conteudo/arquivo/2016/05/39ac8bd20856fbc4a1b025abc3944ba2.pdf. Accessed December 23, 2016.

[140] Alternative penalties consisting of restriction of rights, such as providing services to the community or to public entities, weekend jail time and temporary interdiction of rights can be applied in place of prison sentences. Precautionary measures other than prison (such as house arrest, suspension of the exercise of public duties, electronic monitoring, among others), the protective measures of the Maria da Penha Law (such as removal from home and prohibition of contact or approach with the victim); as well as criminal transaction and conditional suspension of the process, conciliation, mediation and restorative justice techniques are other alternative penalties.

[141] http://www.justica.gov.br/noticias/ministerio-da-justica-institui-politica-nacional-de-alternativas-penais. Accessed August 17, 2016.

[142] http://www.justica.gov.br/noticias/mj-divulga-primeiro-diagnostico-nacional-sobre-monitoracao-eletronica-de-pessoas/RelatorioMonitoracaoEletronica.pdf. Accessed December 23, 2016.

[143] http://dab.saude.gov.br/portaldab/pnaisp.php. Accessed August 17, 2016.

[144] The Service of Evaluation and Monitoring of Therapeutic Measures Applied to the Person with Mental Disorder in Conflict with the Law, present in 24 of the 27 states of the federation, was established by Portaria GM / MS nº 94/2014.
http://bvsms.saude.gov.br/bvs/saudelegis/gm/2014/prt0094_14_01_2014.html.

[145] http://www.justica.gov.br/seus-direitos/politica-penal/infopen_dez14.pdf/@@download/file. Accessed December 22, 2016.

[146] http://www.justica.gov.br/seus-direitos/politica-penal/relatorio-depen-versao-web.pdf. Accessed December 22, 2016.

[147] http://www.cnj.jus.br/busca-atos-adm?documento=3059. Accessed September 19, 2016.

[148] Bill 554/2011, currently pending before the Senate, deals with the custody hearing and amends paragraph 1 of Article 306 of Decree-Law 3.689/1941, a provision of the Brazilian Criminal Code of Procedure. Https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/102115. Accessed October 6, 2016.

[149] http://www.cnj.jus.br/files/conteudo/arquivo/2016/09/0a99a0ab0cb26b964dcaf5290dec09b.pdf. Accessed December 23, 2016.

[150] http://www.justica.gov.br/seus-direitos/politica-penal/infopen_dez14.pdf/@@download/file. Accessed December 22, 2016.

[151] http://www.justica.gov.br/seus-direitos/politica-penal/politicas-2/escola-nacional-de-servicos-penais.

Accessed August 15, 2016.

[152] http://www.sindepen.justica.gov.br. Accessed August 15, 2016.

[153] http://www.cnj.jus.br/images/programas/comecar-de-novo/publicacoes/cartilha_da_mulher_presa_1_portugues_4.pdf. Accessed October 7, 2016.

[154] http://www.justica.gov.br/seus-direitos/politica-penal/politicas-2/mulheres-1/anexos-projeto-mulheres/doc-basilar-politica-nacional-versao-final.pdf. Accessed October 7, 2016.

[155] http://www.justica.gov.br/seus-direitos/politica-penal/relatorio-mdh. Accessed September 22, 2016.

[156] https://www.justica.gov.br/noticias/estudo-traca-perfil-da-populacao-penitenciaria-feminina-no-brasil/relatorio-infopen-mulheres.pdf. Accessed December 23, 2016.

[157] http://www.sdh.gov.br/assuntos/biblioteca-on-line/criancas-e-adolescentes/publicacoes-2016/pdfs/relatorio-avaliativo-eca. Accessed December 21, 2016.

[158] The ECA's 25th Anniversary Report shows that there is a significant gap between the educational level and the age of young Brazilian adolescents. According to data from 2013, approximately one third of 15 to 17 year olds finished elementary school and less than 2% of them finished high school. Approximately 93% of 12 to 14 year olds partially completed elementary school and less than 4% finished it. The Report also indicates data from the Map of Violence 2013, which states that homicides are the leading cause of death for adolescents, mainly young black males, residents of suburbs and metropolitan areas of urban centers.

[159] According to the National Ombudsman Office's annual report, in 2015, there were more than 80,000 complaints.

[160] http://www.sdh.gov.br/assuntos/criancas-e-adolescentes/programas/fortalecimento-de-conselhos/garantia-de-direitos-da-crianca-e-do-adolescente. Accessed September 22, 2016.

[161] http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual.

[162] http://www.sdh.gov.br/assuntos/criancas-e-adolescentes/agenda-de-convergencia. Accessed September 22, 2016.

[163] http://www.brasil.gov.br/cidadania-e-justica/2014/03/ministerio-disponibiliza-edital-para-programa-viva-jovem. Accessed December 23, 2016.

[164] http://www.sdh.gov.br/assuntos/criancas-e-adolescentes/carta-de-estrategias. Accessed September 22, 2016.

[165] http://www.promejorbrasil.com.br/br/. Accessed September 22, 2016.

[166] http://www.sdh.gov.br/assuntos/criancas-e-adolescentes/campanha-escpa. Accessed September 22, 2016.

[167] http://www.sdh.gov.br/assuntos/criancas-e-adolescentes/programas/enfrentamento-a-violencia-sexual/metas-do-programa-nacional-de-enfrentamento-da-violencia-sexual-contra-criancas-e-adolescentes-pnevsca. Accessed December 21, 2016.

[168] http://www.sdh.gov.br/assuntos/criancas-e-adolescentes/programas/enfrentamento-a-violencia-sexual/programa-de-acoes-integradas-e-referenciais-de-enfrentamento-a-violencia-sexual-infanto-juvenil-no-territorio-brasileiro-pair. Accessed December 21, 2016.

[169] http://www.sdh.gov.br/noticias/2016/maio/disque-100-recebe-quase-cinco-mil-denuncias-de-violencia-sexual-contra-criancas-e-adolescentes-nos-primeiros-quatro-meses-de-2016. Accessed December 21, 2016.

[170] http://www.sdh.gov.br/assuntos/criancas-e-adolescentes/programas/sistema-nacional-de-medidas-socioeducativas/sistema-nacional-de-atendimento-socioeducativo-sinase-1. Accessed December 21, 2016.

[171] http://www.cnmp.mp.br/portal/images/stories/Destaques/Publicacoes/Um_Olhar_mais_Atento_02.07_WEB-completo-ok-1_1.pdf. Accessed December 21, 2016.

[172] An example of policy is the National Policy on Attention to the Health of Adolescents in Conflict with the Law, in a Regimen of Internment and Temporary Internment (PNAISARI). More details here:
http://bvsms.saude.gov.br/bvs/publicacoes/politica_nacional_adolescentes_conflito_com_lei.pdf. Accessed December 23, 2016.

[173] http://www.sdh.gov.br/assuntos/criancas-e-adolescentes/carta-de-estrategias. Accessed September 22, 2016.

[174] http://mds.gov.br/assuntos/cadastro-unico/o-que-e-e-para-que-serve/programa-de-erradicacao-do-trabalho-infantil-peti.

[177] http://www.brasil.gov.br/cidadania-e-justica/2015/06/sistema-unico-de-assistencia-social-completa-10-anos. Accessed September 26, 2016.

[178] http://trabalho.gov.br/fiscalizacao-combate-trabalho-infantil/comissao-nacional-de-erradicacao-do-trabalho-infantil-conaeti/plano-nacional-de-prevencao-e-erradicacao-do-trabalho-infantil-e-protecao-do-adolescente-trabalhador. Accessed September 26, 2016.

[179] Services like these are currently being offered in 4,917 Brazilian municipalities.

[180] http:// http://mds.gov.br/assistencia-social-suas/servicos-e-programas/servicos-de-convivencia-e-fortalecimento-de-vinculos. Accessed September 26, 2016.

[181] http://www.mecnarra.a2023ads.org/wtm-default/files/pictures/DM-pt.pdf. Accessed September 26, 2016.

[182] http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2007-2010/2009/Decreto/D7053.htm.

[183] http://mds.gov.br/assistencia-social-suas/unidades-de-atendimento. Accessed September 26, 2016.

[184]

http://pesquisa.in.gov.br/imprensa/jsp/visualiza/index.jsp?data=20/12/2016&jornal=1&pagina=61&totalArquivos=80. Accessed December 23, 2016.

[185] http://mds.gov.br/assistencia-social-suas/unidades-de-atendimento/unidades-de-acolhimento/servicos-de-acolhimento-para-criancas-adolescentes-e-jovens. Accessed September 26, 2016.

[186] In addition to the Reception Services, homeless children and young people can also count on the Basic Social Protection of SUAS.

[187] The National Commitment for the Eradication of Civil Birth Sub-registration and expansion of access to Documentation was instituted by Decree no. 6,289/2007.

[188] http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2007-2010/2007/Decreto/D6289.htm.

[189] http://www.saude.gov.br/assistencia/direitos-para-todos/programas/promocao-. Accessed September 26, 2016.

[190] http://www.sisc.gov.br/. Accessed December 23, 2016.

[191] CNJ Joint Resolution No. 3/2012.

[192]

http://portal.tcu.gov.br/lumis/portal/file/fileDownload.jsp?fileId=8A8182A2561DF3F50156BDC27F49428/9&inline=1. Accessed December 22, 2016.

[193]

http://portal.tcu.gov.br/lumis/portal/file/fileDownload.jsp?fileId=8A8182A2561DF3F50156BDC27F49428/9&inline=1. Accessed December 22, 2016.

[194] http://dab.saude.gov.br/portaldab/pnab.php. Accessed September 13, 2016.

[195] http://dab.saude.gov.br/portaldab/historicos_cobertura_sf.php. Accessed September 23, 2016.

[196] http://dab.saude.gov.br/portaldab/epe_resultados.php. Accessed September 23, 2016.

[197] http://bvsms.saude.gov.br/bvs/publicacoes/protocolo_utilizacao_levonorgestrel.pdf. Accessed October 7, 2016.

[198] http://www.brasil.gov.br/saude/2014/05/taxa-brasil-reduz-mortalidade-materna-em-43-de-1990-a-2013. Accessed August 4, 2016.

[199] http://www.brasil.gov.br/cidadania-e-justica/2015/09/brasil-cumpre-meta-de-reducao-da-mortalidade-infantil. Accessed August 4, 2016.

[200] This rate is close to the level accepted by the World Health Organization (WHO) of 10 deaths per 1,000 births.

[201] http://dab.saude.gov.br/portaldab/pnc.php?conteudo=numeros. Accessed September 13, 2016.

[202] http://portalsaude.saude.gov.br/index.php/relatorios-de-gestao. Accessed July 28, 2016.

[203] http://www.aids.gov.br/publicacao/2015/boletim-epidemiologico-aids-e-dst-2015. Accessed October 6, 2016.

[204] http://www.fao.org/hunger/en/. Accessed September 27, 2016.

[205] http://bvsms.saude.gov.br/bvs/publicacoes/estrategia_nacional_promocao_aleitamento_materno.pdf. Accessed July 28, 2016.

[206] http://www.observatoriodopne.org.br/uploads/referencias/file/439/documento-referencia.pdf.

[207] http://pne.mec.gov.br/images/pdf/pne_conhecendo_20_metas.pdf. Accessed December 22, 2016.

[208]

http://download.inep.gov.br/acoes_internacionais/pisa/resultados/2015/pisa2015_completo_final_baix

a.pdf. Accessed December 22, 2016.

[205] IDEB is an indicator that aggregates the school flow and the means of performance in tests.

[206] http://portal.inep.gov.br/web/portal-ideb/o-que-e-o-ideb. Accessed October 7, 2016.

[207] http://ideb.inep.gov.br/resultado/resultado/resultadoBrasil.seam?cid=1500787. Accessed October 7, 2016.

[208] http://www.brasil.gov.br/educacao/2016/09/estrutura-curricular-e-a-base-do-novo-ensino-medio-reforca-secretario-de-educacao. Accessed October 7, 2016.
http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2015-2018/2016/Mpv/mpv746.htm.

[209] http://portal.mec.gov.br/programa-brasil-alfabetizado. Accessed December 22, 2016.

[210] http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002446/244673POR.pdf. Accessed December 22, 2016.

[211] http://www.fnde.gov.br/bolsas-e-auxilios/bolsas-e-auxilios-programas/bolsas-auxilios-projovem. Accessed December 22, 2016.

[212] http://www.todospelaeducacao.org.br/sala-de-imprensa/releases/32460/brasil-tem-936-das-criancas-e-jovens-de-4-a-17-anos-na-escola. Accessed December 22, 2016.

[213] http://www.incra.gov.br/educacao_pronera. Accessed October 7, 2016.

[214] http://www.incra.gov.br/sites/default/files/uploads/reforma-agraria/projetos-e-programas/pronera/manual_pronera_-_18.01.16.pdf. Accessed December 22, 2016.

[215] http://www.sdh.gov.br/assuntos/direito-para-todos/programas/educa. Accessed July 20, 2016.

[216] http://www.mma.gov.br/clima/politica-nacional-sobre-mudanca-do-clima. Accessed December 22, 2016.

[217] http://www.brasil.gov.br/meio-ambiente/2016/09/brasil-ratifica-acordo-de-paris-nesta-segunda-12. Accessed December 22, 2016.

[218] In the field of legislation, the launching of the Rural Environmental Enrolment platform, created by Law No. 12,651/2012 (New Forest Code), should be highlighted. It allows a detailed charting of the degraded areas in the country and it assists the corresponding environmental recovery process. Law No. 13,123/2015 (Biodiversity Law) establishes new guidelines for access to genetic heritage and to traditional knowledge in accordance with the rules established by the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

[219] The working group will consider the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the recommendations to Brazil of the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights after their visit to Brazil in 2015, as well as other international regulations, such as the ILO Conventions and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

[220] The infrastructure include stadiums, airports, ports, projects of urban mobility, security, telecommunications and tourism.

[221] http://www.brasil.gov.br/esporte/2015/06/copa-das-copas-deixa-legado-historico-para-o-pais. Accessed October 6, 2016.

[222] http://www.brasil.gov.br/cidadania-e-justica/2014/06/dilma-convida-pessoas-a-se-engajarem-na-copa-sem-racismo. Accessed December 22, 2016.

[223] http://www.brasil.gov.br/esporte/2016/06/integracao-urbana-e-um-dos-maiores-legados-da-rio-2016. Accessed October 7, 2016.

[224] The infrastructure related to mobility, accessibility, transportation, urbanization and sanitation works.

[225] http://www.brasil2016.gov.br/pt-br/pais-sede/investimentos-federais. Accessed October 6, 2016.

[226] http://www.esporte.gov.br/index.php/cie. Accessed October 6, 2016.

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Compilation on Brazil

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies and special procedures and other relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies[1,2]

2. The United Nations country team highlighted the fact that Brazil had ratified most human rights instruments and integrated the principles therein into national legislation. Regarding the relevant recommendations from the second cycle of the universal periodic review,[3] the country team stated that the Government had been waiting since 2010 for the National Congress to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), the ILO Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87) and the ILO Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981 (No. 156). The Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure were also pending ratification.[4]

3. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) regional office for South America had provided technical advice to Brazil aimed at strengthening international human rights mechanisms and follow-up to recommendations from the universal periodic review and other mechanisms, among other human rights

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issues.[5] OHCHR had facilitated seminars for least developed countries and small island developing States on their second review cycle, one of which had been held in 2015 in Brazil for Portuguese-speaking States.[6]

4. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights visited Brazil and attended the first regional meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean in the context of the International Decade for People of African Descent, which had taken place in Brasilia in December 2015.[7]

5. Brazil contributed financially to OHCHR in 2012[8] and to the regional office for South America, through a technical cooperation project, in 2014 and 2015.[9]

III. National human rights framework[10]

6. The Special Rapporteur on minority issues noted that Congress had passed Law No. 12.986, under which the Council for the Defence of Human Rights had become the National Human Rights Council, with a more participative structure, a clearer role for civil society and a stronger institutional mandate. However, the legislation did not ensure that the new Council was fully independent. She recommended that Brazil ensure that the Council was compliant with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).[11] Regarding the relevant recommendations from the second review cycle,[12] the country team recommended that Brazil amend its legislation to provide the Council with the necessary budgetary, administrative and political independence to implement its functions.[13] The Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples raised similar concerns.[14]

7. The same Special Rapporteur considered the disbanding of the Ministry of Women, Racial Equality, Youth and Human Rights a significant regression in the State's commitment to protecting human rights.[15]

8. Regarding the relevant recommendations,[16] the country team indicated that, despite the efforts of the Ministry of Justice to bring Brazilian legislation into line with the obligations arising from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the necessary changes were still pending.[17]

IV. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Cross-cutting issues

1. Equality and non-discrimination[18]

9. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about structural discrimination against indigenous and Afro-Brazilian children, children with disabilities, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex children, children in street situations and children living in rural and marginalized urban areas, including favelas.[19]

10. The Committee was concerned that strategies aimed at eliminating discrimination based on gender, sexual orientation and race had been removed from the education plans of several states. It recommended that Brazil enact legislation to prohibit discrimination and incitement to violence on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity.[20]

11. The country team noted that, despite the international leadership of Brazil on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex issues, Congress had created additional challenges to the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons. The proposed family statute, which excluded lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex families from the concept of family, and the proposed national heterosexual pride day had gained support in Congress, while proposals such as the gender identity bill and the criminalization of homophobia had not made any progress.[21]

2. Development, the environment, and business and human rights[22]

12. The Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity commended Brazil for its policy of solidarity, which defined its international cooperation programme in the fields of agriculture, food security, health, social protection and education in all its modalities, both in South-South and triangular cooperation contexts.[23]

13. The Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises encouraged Brazil to develop a full national action plan on business and human rights based on the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework.[24]

14. In November 2016, five special procedure mandate holders called for immediate action to address the ongoing impact of the catastrophic collapse of a tailing dam on the river Doce in Mariana on 5 November 2015.[25] The Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation urged Brazil to secure access to safe drinking water and sanitation for the people affected.[26] In July 2016, a group of United Nations human rights experts commended the decision of the Superior Court of Justice to suspend the reparation settlement reached between the Government and Samarco Mining S.A.[27]

15. The Working Group on business and human rights recommended that Brazil strengthen the coordination between the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources and the Brazilian National Indian Foundation.[28] A Senate committee had passed an initiative to fast-track the licensing process for infrastructure works and the proposed amendments to the Mining Code included the elimination of some environmental protections.[29]

3. Human rights and counter-terrorism

16. The country team noted that the adoption of an antiterrorism law in 2016 had raised concerns about whether regular activities promoted by social movements and civil society organizations that were not linked to terrorism could fall under the purview of that law.[30] Several special procedure mandate holders had issued a warning about that legislation in November 2015.[31] In February 2016, the OHCHR regional office for South America criticized the adoption of the law, which included vague and ambiguous provisions that were incompatible with international human rights standards.[32]

B. Civil and political rights

1. Right to life, liberty and security of person[33]

17. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about widespread violence, including sexual harassment of girls, at the hands of the military police and security forces, notably against children in street situations and children living in favelas.[34]

18. The Special Rapporteur on minority issues was concerned about the levels of violence with a racial dimension. Of the 56,000 homicides that occurred each year, 30,000 victims were between 15 and 29 years old, of which 77 per cent were Afro-Brazilian males.

She noted the widespread use of the so-called "resistance followed by death" (*autos de resistência*), which operated to legitimize homicides committed by police officers on the ground of self-defence. In 2016, the Superior Council of Civil Police Chiefs had issued a joint resolution abolishing the use of the term *auto de resistência*.[35]

19. The Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent expressed concern about the practice of racial profiling by the police.[36] The country team raised similar concerns.[37]

20. The Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples was concerned at the level of racially based violence against indigenous peoples.[38] In June 2016, she condemned the attacks on the Guarani Kaiowá indigenous community.[39]

21. The country team indicated that although Brazil did not criminalize homosexual acts, reports indicated that it had one of the highest levels of violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.[40]

22. Since 2014, the OHCHR regional office for South America had condemned police violence against journalists, social protesters and violence in prisons.[41]

23. The Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment[42] had received repeated and consistent accounts of torture and ill-treatment in the context of arrest and interrogation by military and civil police and treatment by prison personnel.[43] The Subcommittee was concerned by the lack of independence of the forensic medical institutes.[44] It recommended that Brazil issue strong condemnation, at the highest level of authority, declaring that torture would not be tolerated under any circumstances.[45]

24. The Special Rapporteur and the Subcommittee acknowledged the establishment of the National Committee for the Prevention and Fight against Torture and the national mechanism to prevent and combat torture as steps in the right direction.[46] The Special Rapporteur noted that only six states had laws establishing a torture prevention mechanism, and only two of them had effectively implemented a state preventive mechanism. He expressed concern at the reported lack of funding for those mechanisms and noted that the national mechanism was physically placed at, and financially dependent on, the Human Rights Secretariat.[47]

25. The Special Rapporteur noted that, according to the Ministry of Justice, the prison population was the fourth largest in the world per capita.[48] The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention highlighted the fact that the female prison population (around 7 per cent of the total prison population) had been growing at twice the rate of that of men.[49] The Working Group,[50] the Special Rapporteur on torture[51] and the Committee on the Rights of the Child[52] considered that overcrowding should be reduced by increasing the use of alternative measures of constraint and alternative sentences.

26. The Special Rapporteur and the Subcommittee noted that in general, detention conditions were poor regarding basic sanitation and access to drinkable water, edible food and medical and psychological care. The lack of sanitation and overcrowding had turned prisons into places where disease prevention was a permanent challenge.[53] The Special Rapporteur noted that lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons were particularly likely to be affected by overcrowding in terms of access to health services.[54]

27. The Subcommittee was deeply concerned about incidents of extreme violence, including homicide, among detainees in overcrowded detention facilities.[55] In January 2017, the OHCHR regional office for South America requested the investigation of the death of 56 inmates during a prison riot in Manaus, and urged Brazil to implement the measures recommended by the Special Rapporteur.[56]

28. The country team noted that Brazil had formal instruments of legal protection and juvenile justice that had not been properly enforced and were underused. The conditions at places of deprivation of liberty were substandard, overcrowded and far from being educational or fit for reintegration purposes.[57] Similar concerns were raised by the Subcommittee and the Special Rapporteur.[58]

2. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law[59]

29. The Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and the Special Rapporteur on torture were concerned at the high number of pretrial detainees (40 per cent) and the amount of time spent in pretrial detention.[60] The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention observed that deprivation of liberty was being used as the first resort rather than the last.[61]

30. The Subcommittee noted that, despite the legal prohibition against unlawfully-obtained evidence, confessions, including confessions obtained by torture, were reportedly used in judicial proceedings.[62]

31. The Special Rapporteur welcomed the expansion of alternative measures to pretrial detention, such as house arrest, electronic monitoring devices, restrictions on travel, retention of passports and the obligation to report periodically to the court.[63]

32. The Subcommittee and the Working Group noted that the lack of institutional autonomy, financial and human resources had curtailed the work of public defenders.[64] The Subcommittee recommended that Brazil expedite the creation and effective implementation of a public defence system in all states.[65]

33. The Working Group on business and human rights was concerned by the increasing use of the "safety suspension" (*suspensão de segurança*) legal mechanism, which allowed a higher court president to suspend a lower court's legal decision to block a development project by justifying that the project was a matter of public interest.[66]

34. The Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples noted the judiciary's failure to give adequate consideration to indigenous peoples' land rights, such as through the inappropriate application of the Constitution in the Raposa-Serra do Sol ruling.[67] She recommended that Brazil ensure that all courts had a uniform interpretation of the limitations of that ruling.[68]

35. The Special Rapporteur on torture acknowledged a promising pilot project, launched in 2015, to hold custody hearings. He recommended that Brazil expand the application of custody hearings,[69] and the Subcommittee recommended the adoption of Senate Bill No. 554/2011.[70]

3. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life[71]

36. The Working Group on business and human rights noted that the National Programme for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders had a limited budget and few staff.[72] Regarding the relevant recommendations,[73] the country team recommended that Brazil provide for the full implementation of its national programme for the protection of human rights defenders, ensuring that gender and ethnic perspectives were taken into account, a specific legal framework adopted, a budget allocated and multidisciplinary teams set up in all states.[74]

37. The Special Rapporteur on minority issues was concerned by reports of harassment, intimidation, hate speech and even acts of violence against individual members of Afro-religions, including vandalism of places of worship, burning of temples and the desecration of Afro-religious symbols.[75] She recommended that Brazil enact legislation in order to ensure that Afro-religious places of worship received the same protection as other religious places of worship.[76]

38. The Special Rapporteur observed that the increasing dominance of certain religious groups and their concentration in power might have a serious negative impact on the secularist nature of the Brazilian State. She was concerned by proposed constitutional amendment No. 99, which would give religious associations the capacity to challenge the constitutionality of laws and propose constitutional amendments.[77]

39. In June 2016, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights expressed their concern that the Federal Government was intervening in the administration of the Brazilian Public Broadcaster and converting the National Controller's Office into a new Ministry of Transparency, Monitoring and Oversight.[78]

40. Regarding the recommendation on statistics,[79] the country team recommended that Brazil adopt human rights indicators and include disaggregated data regarding people living with HIV, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, persons with disabilities, indigenous children and adolescents.[80]

4. Prohibition of all forms of slavery[81]

41. The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations acknowledged the results achieved by the National Commission for the Eradication of Slave Labor and the Special Group on Mobile Enforcement in combating slave labour. It welcomed the 2014 constitutional amendment adopting new wording for article 243 of the Constitution, and requested that Brazil take the necessary steps to ensure that any new wording of section 149 of the Penal Code did not constitute an obstacle for investigations.[82]

42. Regarding the recommendations on forced labour,[83] the country team indicated that Brazil had relevant legislation in place, including a broad definition of the crime of slavery. However, bill No. 432/2013 attempted to change that definition, which could be harmful.[84]

43. The Working Group on business and human rights was concerned by the suspension of the publication of the so-called "dirty list" of companies suspected of using slave labour and noted that the Government had indicated its wish to reactivate it.[85]

5. Right to privacy and family life[86]

44. The Committee on the Rights of the Child remained concerned about the continued placement of children in institutions on the basis of their families' socioeconomic vulnerability. It was also concerned about the high levels of violence against and abuse of children living in institutions. It recommended that Brazil establish a systematic monitoring mechanism for private care institutions.[87]

C. Economic, social and cultural rights

1. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work[88]

45. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was concerned about employment discrimination against persons with disabilities, especially women. It recommended that Brazil increase the level of employment of persons with disabilities in the open labour market and take specific measures for women with disabilities.[89]

46. Regarding the relevant recommendation,[90] the country team noted that despite several initiatives, Brazil faced persistent inequalities in terms of access to employment based on gender and race. It recommended that both private and public companies implement programmes to reduce gender and racial inequalities in the world of work.[91]

2. Right to social security[92]

47. The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations stated that the payment of benefits to Brazilian nationals, as well as to refugees and stateless persons, must be guaranteed in case of their residence abroad, irrespective of the country of residence and even in the absence of any bilateral social security agreements. According to section 312 of the Social Security Regulations, the payment of benefits abroad had been made subject to the existence of bilateral agreements or the adoption of the instructions by the Ministry of Insurance and Social Assistance. The Committee urged Brazil to take legislative and practical measures to address that situation.[93]

3. Right to an adequate standard of living[94]

48. The Special Rapporteur on minority issues stated that, of the 16.2 million people living in extreme poverty, 70.8 per cent were Afro-Brazilian. She noted the extreme disadvantage experienced in favela and *periferia* communities, which were often dominated by Afro-Brazilians.[95]

49. The Special Rapporteur acknowledged the overall significant economic progress made by Brazil in recent decades, with an estimated 25 million people having been brought out of extreme poverty. While the cash transfer programmes *Minha Casa, Minha Vida* and *Bolsa Familia* had assisted many minority communities, inequality for Afro-Brazilians remained.[96] The country team highlighted the fact that programmes such as *Bolsa Familia* and the National Programme for Strengthening Family Agriculture had contributed to tackling hunger.[97]

50. In December 2016, the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights warned that the plans to freeze social spending in Brazil for 20 years were entirely incompatible with the country's human rights obligations.[98]

51. The Special Rapporteur on minority issues stated that, while affirmative action programmes did exist, Quilombos (communities established by escaped African slaves in diverse and often remote and isolated regions) and traditional communities often lacked access to basic services such as education, health, sanitation, infrastructure, transport and communication.[99]

52. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was deeply concerned about the forced eviction of over 250,000 people in the implementation of urban infrastructure projects and in the construction of stadiums for the 2014 World Cup and 2016 Olympic Games. It was concerned about the deprivation of housing and worsening living conditions for evicted families and urged Brazil to guarantee adequate compensation.[100]

53. The Special Rapporteur on water and sanitation noted that, despite major advances in the legal and institutional framework, the political will at the federal level, and investments in the sector, millions of people continued to live in unhealthy environments without access to water and sanitation.[101] People living in favelas were often deprived of access to water and sanitation because public authorities and service providers avoided installing water and sanitation networks, fearing that using public resources for such works in those areas would be considered illegal.[102]

54. The Special Rapporteur noted that the regions with the greatest deficits in terms of sanitation were the north and north-east.[103] Most of the rural population relied on other sources of water supply, and "Water for All" was one of the main programmes in rural areas.[104]

55. Noting also that the National Sanitation Plan was the core of federal policy for sanitation, promoting the national coordination of federal entities, she recommended that

Brazil ensure that the implementation of the Plan incorporated the principle of equality and the progressive elimination of inequalities.[105]

4. Right to health[106]

56. Regarding the relevant recommendation,[107] the country team noted that Brazil had achieved most of the health targets in the Millennium Development Goals. In spite of having one of the biggest and most comprehensive health systems in the world, inequalities prevented vulnerable populations from gaining effective access to health care. Women of African descent received poorer health care than white women and constituted the majority of victims of maternal mortality.[108]

57. The country team indicated that the main victims of child mortality in Brazil were indigenous children. They were twice as likely to die before the age of 1, with many cases resulting from preventable causes.[109]

58. The Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture received allegations from pregnant inmates and mothers with babies in prison concerning a lack of obstetric care and delays in vaccinating infants.[110]

59. The Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples was concerned about the health effects of illegal mining and the use of mercury in Yanomami lands.[111]

60. Regarding the relevant recommendation,[112] the country team acknowledged that one of the main achievements of the past 10 years in Brazil had been the successful control of the vertical transmission of HIV. The group most seriously affected by the AIDS epidemic in Brazil was adolescents.[113]

61. The Committee on the Rights of the Child noted the initiatives being taken to combat drug abuse among children, but remained concerned about the high prevalence of drug and substance abuse among children in street situations.[114]

62. The country team noted that the Zika virus outbreak had challenged the Government to promote prevention strategies. It recommended that Brazil adopt a comprehensive strategy for preventing the spread of the epidemic, including the improvement of water and sanitation conditions, access to sexual and reproductive health, access to family planning, and by providing health care and social benefits to those who had been affected.[115]

5. Right to education[116]

63. The Special Rapporteur on minority issues noted that 64 per cent of Afro-Brazilians had not completed basic education.[117] Although the illiteracy rate had fallen, the country team recommended that Brazil promote educational opportunities in accordance with the Incheon Declaration: Education 2030: Towards inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning for all, and the Beijing Declaration.[118]

64. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) stated that, while Brazil had significantly increased its investment in education over the past decade, it still faced major challenges in financing education.[119] The Literate Brazil Programme had promoted literacy.[120] Brazil had not taken the necessary measures to combat structural discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex children, particularly after several states had done away with strategies aimed at eliminating such discrimination.[121]

65. The country team noted that, while affirmative action had been successfully implemented in Brazil, racial inequalities persisted in the education system.[122] The Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent stated that Brazil had been a regional leader in affirmative action policies in employment and education for Afro-Brazilians.[123]

Following a landmark ruling by the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of affirmative action in higher education, the Quota Law had been adopted establishing quotas for students from public schools, Afro-Brazilians and indigenous peoples to increase access to higher education.[124] While quotas enabled initial access to higher education, associated costs could still make education difficult for students.[125] The Working Group remained concerned about the lack of suitable training for teachers, the lack of relevant school materials and opposition to the teaching of Afro-Brazilian cultural and religious traditions.[126]

66. Regarding the relevant recommendation,[127] the country team was concerned that several municipal and state governments were seeking to withdraw gender mainstreaming approaches from education.[128]

67. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was concerned that children with disabilities were refused admission to schools or were charged extra fees.[129]

D. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women[130]

68. The Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent noted that Afro-Brazilian women and girls faced intersectional discrimination based on their gender and ethnicity.[131]

69. The Special Rapporteur on minority issues noted that Afro-Brazilian women and girls were more likely to be victims of violence and were overrepresented in low-skilled jobs and in prison populations. There were few Afro-Brazilian women in positions of power.[132]

70. The country team noted that the Federal Government had promoted partnerships with local authorities and made mobile units available to provide specialized services to women living in rural areas, offering social, psychological, health and legal advice for women experiencing violence. New centres providing services to women were expected to be created at strategic points along the country's borders, addressing violence, the trafficking of women and migration. The country team noted that extending actions to prevent violence and to promote service networks for rural women remained a challenge.[133]

2. Children[134]

71. The Committee on the Rights of the Child welcomed the adoption of the National Education Plan (2014-2024), the National Plan to End Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents and the National Plan to Combat Human Trafficking.[135]

72. The Committee,[136] the Special Rapporteur on minority issues,[137] the Special Rapporteur on torture,[138] and the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture[139] were alarmed at the proposed constitutional amendment before Congress to lower the age of criminal responsibility from 18 to 16 years of age. In September 2015, the OHCHR regional office for South America stated that, by reducing the age of criminal responsibility, Brazil would contravene its international commitments.[140] In 2016, the Special Rapporteur on torture also expressed concern about pending legislation that would raise the maximum length of sentences for children over 14 years of age from 3 to 10 years.[141] The country team raised similar concerns.[142]

73. Regarding the relevant recommendation,[143] the country team noted that Brazil had enforced Law No. 13.010 of 2014 banning corporal punishment of children. Nevertheless, the law had several implementation gaps and had met with great opposition from conservative sectors of society.[144]

74. Regarding the relevant recommendation,[147] the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) noted that the number of children not registered at birth had fallen from 18.8 per cent in 2003 to 5.1 per cent in 2013, showing significant progress.[148]

3. Persons with disabilities[149]

75. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities welcomed the fact that the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities had constitutional rank in Brazil and praised the establishment of a permanent commission on the rights of persons with disabilities at the Chamber of Deputies of Congress, the adoption of a national plan for the rights of persons with disabilities entitled "Living without limits", and the adoption of several measures aimed at improving accessibility.[150]

76. The Committee was concerned that many persons with disabilities were living in poverty and had no access to resources for an adequate standard of living, particularly in indigenous communities and rural areas.[151]

77. It was also concerned that persons with disabilities whose legal capacity was restricted through interdiction could be sterilized without their free and informed consent.[152]

78. It was further concerned at reports of the arbitrary deprivation of liberty and involuntary treatment of persons with disabilities on the basis of impairment. It recommended that Brazil abolish the practice of involuntary commitment or hospitalization and prohibit forced medical treatment, particularly psychiatric treatment.[153]

79. Regarding the relevant recommendations,[154] the country team noted that the Statute of Persons with Disabilities (Law No. 13.146) had entered into force in January 2016 and that, with the support of UNESCO, Brazil had taken steps to enhance its current mechanisms for designing and implementing policies on accessibility for persons with disabilities.[155]

4. Minorities and indigenous peoples[156]

80. The Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples commended Brazil for its efforts to implement differentiated services for indigenous peoples in the areas of health and education, and its acknowledgment of the need to improve the family allowance.[157]

81. She also commended the establishment of a working group within the National Human Rights Council to gather and disseminate information on the situation of indigenous peoples' rights.[158]

82. She further commended the establishment of an internationally recognized legal and administrative framework for the demarcation of indigenous lands, including in cases involving isolated indigenous peoples.[159] However, the State's failure to protect indigenous peoples' lands from illegal activities, particularly mining and logging, was a matter of concern.[160]

83. She noted the continued attempts in Congress to weaken the constitutional and legislative protections of indigenous peoples' rights, for example constitutional amendment proposal No. 215, which would transform land rights recognition from a technical to a political process, and the new Mining Code.[161]

84. She was concerned that prior consultations were not carried out with affected indigenous peoples in relation to megaprojects.[162] Similar concerns were raised by the Committee on the Rights of the Child[163] and the country team.[164]

85. The Special Rapporteur commended Brazil for the constructive and proactive role of the National Indian Foundation and the Public Prosecutor's Office, but was concerned

about the proposed measures to reduce the Foundation's budget and staff.[163] The country team reported that in June 2016, the Foundation had suffered an aggressive cut to its budget, which was currently the lowest it had been in the past 10 years.[164]

86. The Special Rapporteur on minority issues noted that Quilombo and other traditional communities found themselves among the most socially and economically excluded peoples, even in relation to other Afro-Brazilian communities.[165] Similar concerns were raised by the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent.[166]

87. The Special Rapporteur on minority issues noted that despite the lack of data, Roma continued to be a disadvantaged, socially excluded and largely invisible minority. She commended Brazil for its commitment to include Roma as a demographic category in the 2020 census.[167]

88. Regarding the relevant recommendations,[168] the country team noted that only 57.9 per cent of newborn indigenous children were registered in the first year of life. The Ministry of Justice and the Human Rights Secretariat had conducted awareness-raising campaigns aiming to increase registration rates.[169]

9. Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons[170]

89. UNHCR stated that the total refugee population in Brazil amounted to 9,077 persons. Brazil had experienced an increase in asylum claims, from 966 new asylum seekers in 2010 to 28,670 in 2015.[171]

90. Regarding the relevant recommendations,[172] UNHCR noted that Brazil had adopted good practices to enhance the protection and integration of refugees and asylum seekers at the federal, state and municipal levels, such as state committees on asylum and migration, local integration plans, reception centres for migrants and refugees, and progress in the framework of the "Cities of Solidarity" programme.[173]

91. Regarding the relevant recommendation,[174] UNHCR noted that shelters had been created to offer assistance to victims of trafficking in 18 of the 27 states. However, despite the fact that refugees and asylum seekers were particularly at risk of falling victim to trafficking, there was currently no referral mechanism between the National Committee for Refugees and the National Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons.[175]

92. UNHCR noted that the exponential increase in the number of asylum claims between 2010 and 2015 and the lack of staff in the National Committee refugee status determination unit had overloaded the national asylum system.[176] The country team noted the existence of harmful practices, such as keeping asylum seekers blocked indefinitely at a transit area within Guarulhos international airport.[177]

93. The country team also noted that migrants did not always have birth certificates or identity documents, and were in some cases stateless, which could put children at risk of being trafficked and of further abuse and exploitation.[178]

Notes

[1] Tables containing information on the scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies for Brazil will be available at www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/BRIndex27.aspx.

[2] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.3, 119.7-119.10, 119.29-119.30 and 119.41.

[3] See A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.7 (Philippines), 119.9 (Chile), 119.9 (Portugal) and 119.10 (Chad).

[4] Country team submission for the universal periodic review of Brazil, p. 1.

[5] UNHCR, "UNCHR in the field: Americas", in *UNHCR Report 2015*, p. 190.

[6] OHCHR, "Human Rights Council Mechanisms Division", in *OHCHR Report 2015*, p. 292.
[7] OHCHR, "Highlights of results", in *OHCHR Report 2015*, p. 14.
[8] OHCHR, "Donor profiles", in *OHCHR Report 2012*, p. 157.
[9] OHCHR, "Financial statements as at 31 December 2015", in *OHCHR Report 2015*, p. 77.
[10] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.4-119.6, 119.16-119.26, 119.31, 119.33, 119.35, 119.39, 119.49, 119.60, 119.75, 119.78, 119.83, 119.86, 119.103, 119.110, 119.115 and 119.140.
[11] See A/HRC/31/56/Add.1, paras. 42 and 98.
[12] See A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.16 (Mozambique) and 119.22 (Indonesia).
[13] Country team submission, p. 3.
[14] See A/HRC/33/42/Add.1, para. 87, and A/HRC/33/42/Add.5, para. 10.
[15] See A/HRC/33/42/Add.1, para. 87.
[16] See A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.4 (Slovakia) and 119.5 (Slovenia).
[17] Country team submission, p. 1.
[18] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.24, 119.28, 119.38-119.39, 119.44, 119.49-119.50, 119.53-119.55, 119.97, 119.134 and 119.156.
[19] See CRC/C/BRA/CO/2-4, para. 23.
[20] Ibid., paras. 23-24.
[21] Country team submission, pp. 1-2.
[22] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.1 and 119.155.
[23] See A/HRC/23/45/Add.1, para. 85.
[24] See A/HRC/32/45/Add.1, para. 61.
[25] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=20829&LangID=E and www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16803&LangID=E.
[26] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16855&LangID=E.
[27] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=20242&LangID=E.
[28] See A/HRC/32/45/Add.1, para. 70.
[29] Ibid., para. 43.
[30] Country team submission, p. 7.
[31] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16709&LangID=E.
[32] See http://acnudh.org/en/brazil-un-human-rights-criticizes-approval-of-anti-terrorism-law/.
[33] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.11-119.15, 119.59-119.69, 119.71-119.78 and 119.110.
[34] See CRC/C/BRA/CO/2-4, para. 35.
[35] See A/HRC/31/56/Add.1, paras. 50-52. See also country team submission, p. 11, and CAT/OP/BRA/3, para. 18.
[36] See A/HRC/27/68/Add.1, paras. 79 and 105.
[37] Country team submission, p. 11.
[38] See A/HRC/33/42/Add.1, para. 60.
[39] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=20158&LangID=E.
[40] Country team submission, p. 5. See also A/HRC/31/57/Add.4 and Corr.1, para. 32, and CAT/OP/BRA/3, para. 71.
[41] See http://acnudh.org/brasil-violencia-en-protestas-sociales-preocupa-a-acnudh-regional/, http://acnudh.org/en/ohchr-condemns-violence-in-brazilian-prisons/, http://acnudh.org/en/ohchr-condemns-violence-against-journalists-in-brazil/, http://acnudh.org/oficina-de-derechos-humanos-de-la-onu-condena-ejecuciones-extrajudiciales-en-brasil/, http://acnudh.org/en/ohchr-south-america-repudiates-deaths-of-a-civilian-and-two-police-officers-in-brazil/, http://acnudh.org/en/regional-office-calls-on-protecting-journalists-and-media-professionals-in-brazil/, http://acnudh.org/en/brazil-public-statement-by-the-ohchr-regional-office-for-south-america-and-un-women-brazil-on-the-violent-death-of-luana-reis-2/ and http://acnudh.org/pt-br/brasil-direitos-humanos-da-onu-condena-morte-de-candidato-em-goias/.
[42] See A/HRC/31/57/Add.4 and Corr.1, para. 50, A/HRC/31/57/Add.6 and CAT/OP/BRA/3, paras. 15-17.

[43] See CAT/OP/BRA/1, para. 79.
[44] See CAT/OP/BRA/3, paras. 20-22.
[45] See CAT/OP/BRA/1, para. 53.
[46] See A/HRC/31/57/Add.4 and Corr.1, para. 59, and CAT/OP/BRA/3, paras. 15-17.
[47] See A/HRC/31/57/Add.4 and Corr.1, paras. 84 and 86. See also CAT/OP/BRA/3, paras. 15-17.
[48] See A/HRC/31/57/Add.4 and Corr.1, para. 16.
[49] See A/HRC/27/48/Add.3, paras. 69-70. See also CAT/OP/BRA/3, para. 64.
[50] See A/HRC/27/48/Add.3, para. 95.
[51] See A/HRC/31/57/Add.4 and Corr.1, para. 100.
[52] See CRC/C/BRA/CO/2-4, para. 88.
[53] See A/HRC/31/57/Add.4 and Corr.1, paras. 129-130. See also CAT/OP/BRA/3, paras. 41 and 45-54.
[54] See A/HRC/31/57/Add.4 and Corr.1, para. 36.
[55] See CAT/OP/BRA/3, para. 50.
[56] See http://acnudh.org/brasil-onu-derechos-humanos-pide-medidas-contra-la-violencia-en-prisiones-tras-motines-en-manaos/.
[57] Country team submission, p. 6.
[58] See CAT/OP/BRA/3, paras. 45 and 69, and A/HRC/31/57/Add.4 and Corr.1, paras. 123-125.
[59] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.90 and 119.110-119.126.
[60] See CAT/OP/BRA/3, para. 25, and A/HRC/31/57/Add.4 and Corr.1, para. 19.
[61] See A/HRC/27/48/Add.3, para. 79.
[62] See CAT/OP/BRA/3, paras. 33-39, and CAT/OP/BRA/1, paras. 30 and 52-53.
[63] See A/HRC/31/57/Add.4, para. 100.
[64] See A/HRC/27/48/Add.3, para. 105.
[65] See CAT/OP/BRA/1, paras. 24 and 26.
[66] See A/HRC/32/45/Add.1, para. 44.
[67] See A/HRC/33/42/Add.1, para. 79.
[68] Ibid., para. 97.
[69] See A/HRC/31/57/Add.4 and Corr.1, paras. 97 and 147.
[70] See CAT/OP/BRA/3, paras. 25-27.
[71] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.79-119.89, 119.130, 119.144, 119.146 and 119.148.
[72] See A/HRC/32/45/Add.1, para. 50.
[73] See A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.83 (Timor-Leste) and 119.86 (Belgium).
[74] Country team submission, p. 6.
[75] See A/HRC/31/56/Add.1, para. 81.
[76] Ibid., para. 112.
[77] Ibid., para. 87.
[78] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=20176&LangID=E.
[79] See A/HRC/21/11, para. 119.25 (Belgium).
[80] Country team submission, p. 12.
[81] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.98-119.103, 119.106-119.107 and 119.119.
[82] See www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3252846:NO.
[83] See A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.107 (Iraq) and 119.119 (Paraguay).
[84] Country team submission, p. 7.
[85] See A/HRC/32/45/Add.1, para. 53.
[86] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.127-119.129.
[87] See CRC/C/BRA/CO/2-4, paras. 45-46.
[88] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.43, 119.107, 119.119, 119.151-119.152 and 119.154.
[89] See CRPD/C/BRA/CO/1, paras. 48-49.
[90] See A/HRC/21/11, para. 119.51 (Turkey).
[91] Country team submission, p. 9. See also CAT/OP/BRA/3, para. 62.
[92] For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/21/11, para. 119.133.
[93] See

www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:P11110_COUNTRY_ID:P11110_COUNTRY_NAME:P11110_COMMENT_YEAR:3248760,102571,Brazil,2015.

[93] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.58, 119.131-119.132, 119.135-119.137, 119.141-119.145, 119.147, 119.150, 119.153, 119.157 and 119.170.

[94] See A/HRC/31/56/Add.1, para. 57. See also country team submission, p. 11.

[95] See A/HRC/31/56/Add.1, para. 41.

[96] Country team submission, p. 3.

[97] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21006&LangID=E.

[98] See A/HRC/31/56/Add.1, para. 74.

[99] See CRC/C/BRA/CO/2-4, paras. 71-72.

[100] See A/HRC/27/55/Add.1, para. 97, and A/HRC/27/55/Add.4.

[101] See A/HRC/27/55/Add.1, para. 54.

[102] Ibid., paras. 13-14.

[103] Ibid., paras. 59-61.

[104] Ibid., paras. 35-38 and 99.

[105] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.146, 119.148-119.149 and 119.151-119.152.

[106] See A/HRC/21/11, para. 119.148 (Cuba).

[107] Country team submission, p. 10.

[108] Ibid., p. 12.

[109] See CAT/OP/BRA/1, para. 48.

[110] See A/HRC/33/42/Add.1, para. 72.

[111] See A/HRC/21/11, para. 119.152 (Islamic Republic of Iran).

[112] Country team submission, p. 10.

[113] See CRC/C/BRA/CO/2-4, para. 63.

[114] Country team submission, p. 10.

[115] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.156-119.161.

[116] See A/HRC/31/56/Add.1, para. 57.

[117] Country team submission, p. 11.

[118] UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Brazil, p. 17.

[119] Ibid., p. 23.

[120] Ibid., pp. 23-24.

[121] Country team submission, p. 10.

[122] See A/HRC/27/68/Add.1, para. 25.

[123] Ibid., para. 16.

[124] Ibid., para. 42.

[125] Ibid., para. 37.

[126] See A/HRC/21/11, para. 119.161 (Iraq).

[127] Country team submission, p. 11.

[128] See CRPD/C/BRA/CO/1, para. 44.

[129] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.2, 119.45, 119.47, 119.90-119.96 and 119.140.

[130] See A/HRC/27/68/Add.1, para. 83.

[131] See A/HRC/31/56/Add.1, para. 59.

[132] Country team submission, p. 8.

[133] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.33, 119.104-119.105, 119.108-119.109 and 119.140.

[134] See CRC/C/BRA/CO/2-4, para. 5.

[135] Ibid., para. 87.

[136] See A/HRC/31/56/Add.1, para. 55.

[137] See A/HRC/31/57/Add.4 and Corr.1, paras. 108-109.

[138] See CAT/OP/BRA/3, para. 66.

[139] See http://acnudh.org/en/opinion-piece-by-reducing-the-age-of-criminal-responsibility-brazil-would-ignore-international-commitments/.

[140] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=20387&LangID=E.

[142] Country team submission, p. 2.
[143] See A/HRC/21/11, para. 119.95 (Azerbaijan).
[144] Country team submission, p. 8.
[145] See A/HRC/21/11, para. 119.129 (Uruguay).
[146] UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Brazil, p. 4.
[147] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.35, 119.39, 119.134, 119.136-119.138, 119.140 and 119.142.
[148] See CRPD/C/BRA/CO/1, para. 4.
[149] Ibid., para. 50.
[150] Ibid., para. 34.
[151] Ibid., paras. 28-29.
[152] See A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.35 (Nepal) and 119.39 (Spain).
[153] Country team submission, p. 2.
[154] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.31, 119.140 and 119.162-119.169.
[155] A/HRC/33/42/Add.1, para. 14.
[156] Ibid.
[157] Ibid.
[158] Ibid., para. 70.
[159] Ibid., para. 64.
[160] Ibid., para. 63.
[161] CRC/C/BRA/CO/2-4, para. 79.
[162] Country team submission, p. 11.
[163] See A/HRC/33/42/Add.1, paras. 14 and 73-74.
[164] Country team submission, p. 11.
[165] See A/HRC/31/56/Add.1, para. 61.
[166] See A/HRC/27/68/Add.1, para.108.
[167] See A/HRC/31/56/Add.1, paras. 77-79.
[168] See A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.128 (Uruguay) and 119.129 (Uruguay).
[169] Country team submission, p. 7.
[170] For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/21/11, para. 119.170.
[171] UNHCR submission, p. 1.
[172] See A/HRC/21/11, para. 119.170 (Holy See).
[173] UNHCR submission, pp. 2-4.
[174] See A/HRC/21/11, para. 119.98 (Sweden).
[175] UNHCR submission, pp. 3-5.
[176] Ibid., p. 6.
[177] Country team submission, p. 3.
[178] Ibid., p. 4.

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1-12 May 2017

Summary of other stakeholders' submissions on Brazil*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 53 stakeholders' submissions[1] to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations[2] and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies[3]

2. Regarding recommendations 119.7 and 119.8,[4] Joint Submission (JS)16 stated that Brazil has yet to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families owing to a failure on the part of both parliamentarians and the Federal Government to prioritize the issue.[5] JS9 noted that the adaptation of its legislation in line with the provisions of the Palermo Protocol was still pending.[6]

3. Regarding recommendation 119.10,[7] JS18 noted that Brazil committed to ratifying ILO Convention No. 87 concerning freedom of association and protection of the right to organise; however, Brazil had not implemented the recommendation.[8]

B. National human rights framework[9]

4. JS11 asserted that Brazil has regressed 20 years in institutional terms since the Human Rights Secretariat lost its ministerial status and became a special secretariat within the entity now called the Ministry of Justice and Civic Affairs. The Ministry has taken steps to freeze spending by means of Order No. 611/2016, which has an impact on all the Secretariat's resources, now that it no longer has ministerial autonomy.[10]

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

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5. Regarding recommendations 119.4 and 119.5,[11] Centro de Estudos sobre Justiça de Transição (CJT) noted that it had been recommended that Brazil fully align its national legislation with all obligations under the Roma Statute; however, Brazil did not adopt specific legislation in order to incorporate its obligations.[12]

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Cross cutting issues

Equality and non-discrimination[13]

6. JS6 reported that cases of racism and discrimination against indigenous persons and peoples had increased. The action of parliamentarians from the ruralist and anti-indigenous groups had grown over the last four years, part of a context involving attempts to erode indigenous rights and propagate untruths against indigenous peoples.[14]

7. JS15 reported the humiliation, the fear and the physical and psychological intimidation suffered by LGBT people, including young people and teenagers in school and university environments and the discrimination suffered by homo-affective families.[15]

Development, environment and business and human rights[16]

8. JS11 claimed that the new Government has put forward proposals to "amend" the Constitution that effectively undermine safeguards of rights, such as proposed constitutional amendment No. 55/2016,[17] which would freeze social spending for 20 years and delink mandated expenditures on education and health.[18]

9. JS9 stated that if the PEC55 passed it will disrupt the financing of Brazilian social policies by eliminating the earmarking of revenues for education and the social protection budget, comprised of health policies, social security and social assistance.[19]

10. Global Compact stated that Brazil should support initiatives and strategies to combat discrimination and promote the inclusion of people with disabilities, women, LGBT, refugees, developed by companies and the various levels of government, in cooperation with civil society.[20] It noted that Brazil should promote the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights to government bodies that were not traditionally active in the area of human rights.[21]

11. JS14 stated that Brazil faced many human rights and environmental challenges, for example in the recent cases of dams rupture happened in Jacarei or Mariana, questioning the effectiveness of Brazilian legal prevention mechanisms, pollution control and the environmental liability law.[22]

12. In the case of Mariana, JS22 noted that a settlement agreement "Term Adjustment of Conduct" between the three companies and Brazilian authorities was suspended by a ruling of the Superior Court of Justice, dated July 2016. This decision was based on the Brazilian State's duty to repair, as well as the illegitimacy of an agreement that did not involve the meaningful participation of communities.[23]

13. JS22 reported the scrapping of the environmental monitoring activity capacity with the reduced number of civil servants in charge of monitoring the environmental licensing of polluting activities, as well as the environmental management of its impacts.[24]

14. JS14 asserted that human rights were violated in the Brazilian Amazon as a result of illegal burning.[25] JS22 drew attention to the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution (PEC) No 65/2012 as one of the main signs against the protection of the environment and human rights, as it reduces the environmental licensing procedure from three to one single step.[26] Oceania Human Rights (OHR) raised the issue of climate change and human rights.[27]

Human rights and counter-terrorism

15. JS18 noted that although the newly adopted Anti-Terrorist Law explicitly states that its provisions "do not apply to the individual or collective behaviour of persons involved in political demonstrations or social, union, religious, class or professional movements moved by social or petitioning aims", it was feared that its wide definition of what constitutes a terrorist act could be used against human rights defenders.[28] JS 24 stated that, despite some changes, the Anti-Terrorism law still presented substantial risk to the right to protest and to social movements' freedom of assembly.[29]

2. Civil and Political Rights

Right to life, liberty and security of the person[30]

16. Amnesty International (AI) noted that Brazil supported recommendations to take measures aimed at ending extrajudicial executions by the security forces; however, killings at the hands of the police had continued, particularly in the context of the so-called "war on drugs". Counter-narcotic operations in *favelas* (urban slums), had been accompanied by the use of force, in many instances, resulting in an excessive use of force or extrajudicial executions.[31]

17. CONECTAS acknowledged that Brazil had taken a symbolic step towards putting an end to the 'resistance' classification in police reports used to cover up executions. The joint resolution of the Higher Police Council and the National Council of Civil Police Chiefs, also established the procedures to be followed in cases of deaths or bodily injury caused by police officers.[32] CONECTAS asserted that to stop executions by police, some measures were needed: independence of forensic bodies; independent internal affairs bodies and ombudsman; police oversight by the Public Prosecutor's Office; reform of the model of militarized policing; and ending the 'resistance' classification[33]

18. JS6 and Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO) noted the violence perpetrated against indigenous communities with impunity, unjustified imprisonments and deaths of indigenous leaders, in a context of disputes over their territorial rights.[34] Davida: Prostituição, Direitos Civis e Saúde (DAVIDA) reported human rights violations by police officers, especially against trans-sex workers.[35]

19. JS18 stated that excessive force and arbitrary arrest were used against demonstrators during the 2013 anti-government protests, the 2014 Football World Cup, and during the 2016 Rio Olympics. Violations included the failure of police to identify themselves, arbitrary detentions, disproportionate deployment of police officers, disproportionate use of less-lethal weapons and, in at least four demonstrations, the use of lethal weapons.[36] JS21 and AI reported that journalists covering these demonstrations faced destruction of their equipment, prevention from covering the protests, physical violence and arbitrary detentions.[37]

20. AI noted that Brazil further committed to take measures to combat and prevent torture and other ill-treatment; however, torture and violence remained endemic in Brazil's prisons as did severe overcrowding and degrading conditions. In Pedrinhas prison 60 detainees were killed by other detainees in 2013.[38] Omega Research Foundation noted that Brazil received recommendations regarding measures to prevent and combat torture; however, people in places of detention were regularly subjected to torture and other forms of ill-treatment.[39]

21. AI stated that Brazil supported recommendations to guarantee the independence and autonomy of the national preventive mechanism; however, Brazil's national preventive mechanism did not comply with international standards in terms of its independence.[40] Omega Research Foundation asserted that the National Mechanism was under-staffed and its functional independence could be compromised due its workspace and a sole source of funding.[41] CONECTAS stated that the Federal Government must facilitate and finance the creation of integrated state systems against torture.[42]

22. JS17 noted that the National Penitentiary Department revealed that in December 2014, there were 622,202 people in prison, making it the fourth largest prison population in

the world.[43] JS 17 added that women represented 5.8% of the total prison population and the growth rate of the number of women in jail was alarming.

23. Around 64% of the crimes for which women were detained were related to drug trafficking. It reported the aversion of women to serving sentences in the open system in São Paulo due to being sexually abused by correctional officers.[44] Association "Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (APG23) noted problems of social integration of prisoners and their families.[45] JS17 highlighted that young black persons were overrepresented in the penitentiary system.[46]

24. Human Rights Watch (HRW) noted that juvenile centers held close to 22,000 children in 2014, but had capacity for only 18,000.[47] JS20 noted that there were frequent cases of uprisings, escape, torture and ill-treatment, overcrowding, lack of access to medical treatment and denial of the right to education. Violations were reported in Ceará, Rio Grande do Sul and Pernambuco.[48]

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law[49]

25. HRW highlighted that the prosecutor´s offices in a few states had taken important steps to address police violence by establishing special units to investigate cases of police abuse; however, further steps should be taken to implement recommendations 119.65, 119.122 and 119.123.[50]

26. JS17 noted that the introduction of custody hearings in Brazil was important regarding pretrial detention, and tackling prison overcrowding. Through custody hearings, it is mandatory to bring the detainee before a judge up to a maximum of 24 hours after the arrest, ensuring an effective control of the legal basis of the detention.[51] CONECTAS added that it could be a tool in preventing street torture.[52] JS17 stated that the Supreme Court decision that custody hearings must be established in all the territory remained unobserved.[53]

27. JS17 acknowledged the law 12.403/2011which made available a series of alternative measures determining that judges observe the necessity of pretrial detention.[54]

28. Associação Juízes para a Democracia (AJD) reported violations of the functional independence and freedom of expression of judges working in the area of civil liberties.[55]

29. JS24 reported that impunity was a major factor that indirectly promoted violence against journalists.[56] JS2 noted that Brazil accepted recommendations on combating impunity; however, of the 25 print and internet journalists and bloggers killed between January 2004 and August 2016, 21 cases remained unpunished.[57]

30. JS6 and JS7 reported that the judgment on the Raposa Serra do Sol case by the Federal Supreme Court resulted in a growth of legal actions against demarcations of indigenous lands.[58] JS7 warned that in most actions the indigenous peoples were not even called to be parties in such cases and defend or express themselves.[59]

31. JS21 noted that the legal instrument known as a "suspension of preliminary injunction", which gives the State the right to petition directly to the Presidents of the High Courts for the suspension of preliminary court orders, on the grounds of public interest, had been used to ensure the undertaking of large-scale constructions.[60]

32. Regarding the right to truth, CJT noted that the judiciary was a barrier in the search for criminal responsibility for human rights violations; therefore recommendation 119.115[61] had not yet been followed.[62]

33. HRW observed little progress in prosecuting those responsible for atrocities committed by state agents during the military dictatorship period (1964-1985).[63] CJT acknowledged that the delivery of the *Comissão Nacional da Verdade's* (CNV) final report in December 2014 was a mark in the history of the truth-seeking process in Brazil; however recommendations 119.124, 119.125 and 119.126[64] had been partially implemented.[65]

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life[66]

34. Reporters Without Borders (RSF-RWB) acknowledged the law on access to public information as exemplary legislation, but asked for its correct implementation at the state and municipal levels.[67]

35. Regarding recommendation 119.130[68] on freedom of expression, JS18 noted a mixed implementing record; while in 2014 the so-called Marco Civil da Internet, was a decisive step forward, bill 215/2015, under consideration by Congress, would be a setback.[69]

36. RSF-RWB acknowledged that the *Marco Civil da Internet* that regulates the Internet and protects online privacy and free speech put Brazil at the forefront of online civil rights protection in Latin America.[70] JS2 acknowledged that Brazil had emerged as a global champion of digital rights.[71] Meanwhile, JS24 reported that the implementation of the *Marco Civil da Internet* had been inadequate.[72] AccessNow expressed that some articles could negatively impact internet users' rights.[73]

37. JS2 noted that Judiciary had clashed with large technology companies.[74] JS24 indicated that in 2015 and 2016, courts authorised blocking the mobile telephone application WhatsApp, because it refused to provide access to users' conversations for criminal investigation.[75] AccessNow noted that although higher courts' decisions overturned them; they had serious negative impacts.[76]

38. JS18 noted that Brazil received twelve recommendations on the protection of human rights defenders, journalists and civil society and five concerning indigenous peoples; none of the recommendations had been fully implemented.[77]

39. JS24 noted that the violence against journalists had increased, reporting that in 2015 the number of violations increased by 67% in comparison to 2014.[78]

40. JS2 welcomed the establishment of a working group to investigate attacks on the press and provide recommendations.[79] RSF-RWB noted that Brazil had implemented none of the recommendations of the working group's final report.[80]

41. JS18 reported that Brazil's National Programme for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders was restructured by decree in 2016; meanwhile a law introduced in Congress in 2009 in order to institutionalise the program had not been passed.[81] JS2 considered that this Programme failed to address the systemic reasons behind the violence.[82]

42. JS18, JS21 and Cultural Survival stated that targeted extra-judicial killings of indigenous and environmental rights defenders had continued.[83] JS6 indicated that some indigenous persons registered under the Protection Program had denounced the program's lack of effective support.[84] DAVIDA registered the case of a sex worker leader who was denied entrance into the National Program to Protect Human Rights Defenders.[85]

43. JS24 reported the National Plan for Community Broadcasting Concessions of 2015 required better coordination of the allocation of frequencies to community radios.[86]

44. JS6 and Cultural Survival reported that for 30 years Brazil has had only one indigenous representative in the National Congress.[87]

Prohibition of all forms of slavery[88]

45. JS9 asserted that Brazil became an international reference in the fight against forced labour.[89] JS13 stated that there were still people in situations of slavery in Brazil, most of them in rural areas but also some in the textile and construction industries in urban areas.[90]

46. JS13 asserted that Brazil has gone ahead with the constitutional amendment authorizing the expropriation of properties where slave labour is observed; however, regulations have yet to be adopted. JS13 noted that there are groups in Congress who wish to amend the concept of "slave labour" contained in article 149 of the Criminal Code to exclude degrading conditions and overwork.[91] Dominicans stated that the number of labour inspectors has fallen considerably.[92]

47. JS13 stated that the "dirty list" of slave labour developed by the Ministry of Labour in 2003 was one of the most innovative strategies for combating modern slavery. Since December 2014, publication of the list has been blocked by judicial order.[91] Dominicans stated that in May 2016, following long governmental negotiations, a new list was drawn up on the order of the Ministry of Labour.[92]

Right to privacy and family life[93]

48. JS5 stated that regarding the recommendation on the right to privacy and women, there was no specific law guaranteeing the right to privacy and confidentiality in gender related violence.[94] JS5 observed the trend by law enforcement agencies to use the expansion of digital communications to interfere with privacy.[95]

3. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work[96]

49. JS13 noted that degrading working conditions were common in infrastructure projects in remote locations, such as the Santo Antônio/Jirau factory in the north of the country, where substandard housing conditions and overwork had caused workers to riot in protest of their working conditions.[97]

50. JS13 reported that the southern region of Minas Gerais has seen the largest number of cases of slave-like working conditions in Brazilian coffee plantations, including ones that have been certified and have received awards for the production of so-called sustainable coffee.[98]

Right to social security[99]

51. JS9 warned that if PEC55 passed, it will disrupt the financing of Brazilian social policies by eliminating the earmarking of revenues for education and the social protection budget, comprised of health policies, social security, and social assistance.[100]

52. JS11 highlighted the social inclusion processes carried out in recent years through cash transfer policies, real increases in the minimum wage and the existence of social security schemes. It warned that PEC55 would freeze social spending for 20 years and that social security entitlements would be restricted.[101]

53. JS13 indicated that when rural workers wish to claim their right to retire by submitting a declaration of rural activity, in many cases the landowners who hired them informally refuse to issue that document, thereby making it difficult for rural workers to substantiate their decades of rural labour with the National Social Security Institute.[102]

Right to an adequate standard of living[103]

54. JS6 highlighted that despite advancing in the reduction of poverty, especially through income transfer programs, Brazil had failed to identify and fully meet the specificities of the cases of indigenous peoples and promote an effective improvement in living conditions, without imposing an alien way of life.[104]

55. In relation to recommendations 119.131 and 119.145,[105] JS9 noted that the failure to implement necessary measures to protect and promote the access to land of traditional peasant, indigenous and quilombola communities had led to numerous human rights violations; in particular, the rights to an adequate standard of living, adequate housing, food and water.[106]

56. JS3 was concerned by the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution PEC55 which determines that no investment in social areas may exceed the inflation adjustment for 20 years.[107]

Right to health[108]

57. JS9 noted that the Unified Health System was currently being dismantled through various proposals to limit its scope or to privatize it.[109] JS26 reported challenges such as

unjustifiably high prices of medicines that threatened public health system sustainability and access to medicines.[112]

58. JS26 expressed that despite the HIV/AIDS universal access policy being guaranteed by law, the infection rate had risen, public HIV/AIDS treatment was financially undermined and the mortality rate had risen in some regions.[113]

59. In relation to the recommendation on sexual and reproductive rights JS4 drew attention that Brazil had restrictive legislations. Abortion was only allowed in cases involving either risk to the woman's life or rape, and in cases of foetal anencephaly.[114] Center for Reproductive Rights (CRR) asserted that Brazil continued to actively prosecute women who had unlawful abortions.[115] JS1 noted that access to legal abortion was not always available for victims of sexual violence.[116]

60. JS4 referred to conservative forces in Congress against sexual and reproductive health, as part of a political strategy organized under the "right to life of unborn children".[117]

61. CRR reported that in the north-east (the poorest and least developed region of Brazil), two-thirds of pregnancy-related deaths occurred as a result of unsafe abortions.[118]

62. CRR acknowledged various maternal health policies to address maternal health care more generally; however, a number of these policies were formulated from the perspective of the foetus rather than from the perspective of the woman.[119]

63. Regarding Zika-related microcephaly, JS4 and CRR stated that Brazil runs the risk of counteracting the measures needed to guarantee women's sexual and reproductive health, as expressed by the World Health Organization and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.[120] With a different position, ADF International expressed that liberalization of the law did nothing to prevent the spread of the virus.[121] JS4 and CRR noted that the Brazilian Ministry of Health published its most recent guidelines in response to Zika-related microcephaly, which correctly recognized that proper contraceptive use will play a large role in curbing the impact of the Zika epidemic; however, it failed to address the barriers for poor, Afro-Brazilians and young women.[122]

64. JS6 acknowledged some progress with the creation of a subsystem of indigenous healthcare; however, indigenous peoples denounced cases of irregularities in the healthcare services and a lack of effective indigenous monitoring of the system.[123]

65. Cultural Survival stated that the First National Survey of Indigenous People's Health and Nutrition in Brazil concluded that the disproportion of sick indigenous children represented the lack of medical services and sanitation accessible to indigenous communities.[124]

66. JS27 observó que la alarmante situación de salud en las comunidades Kanamari del medio río Juruá.[125] Hutukara Associação Yanomami (HAY) considered that Brazil should ensure Yanomami's and Ye'kwana's participation at Brazil and Venezuela bi-lateral talks concerning the protection of their territories and improving their health conditions.[126]

Right to education[127]

67. JS3 acknowledged that the National Education Plan (NEP) 2014-2024, represented an important achievement, and was an important planning tool.[128]

68. Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos (IIDH) pointed to the challenge of developing indicators for use in monitoring and assessing policies on human rights education.[129]

69. Marist International Solidarity Foundation (FMSI) acknowledged that the dropout rate at the primary and secondary levels fell between 2008 and 2013; however, the dropout rate remains a concern.[130]

70. JS3 warned that the advancement of the private sector in virtually all stages and types of education contributed to increased educational inequalities and the weakening of the public sector. The sale of private systems of standardized teaching and packages for planning and management to public schools was worrying.[131]

71. JS3 noted that Brazil had not accomplished recommendations 119.11, 119.47, and 119.94[122] on gender equality, since the withdrawal of gender and sexuality related issues from education plans. Under pressure from religious leaders, local representatives in at least 12 of the 27 Brazilian states removed from Education Plans strategies aimed at overcoming gender, sexual orientation and race inequalities.[123] JS15 noted the exclusion suffered by LGBTI people in school and universities environments.[124]

72. JS15 drew attention that the "School without Party" Program law projects attacked basic human rights such as the right to freedom of expression and the right to education, failing to ensure school as a plural space of knowledge.[125]

73. JS15 acknowledged the advance expressed in national indicators on education related to access of women to schooling; however, this achievement was insufficient to affirm that Brazil had reached equity between men and women in education.[126]

74. JS6 noted that only around 30% of indigenous schools used indigenous languages in their teaching.[127] JS10 asserted that education in indigenous villages had been characterised by the low quality of teaching, precarious infrastructure and an absence of pedagogical practices specific to indigenous contexts.[128]

75. JS10 considered that although under suspicion, the proposal to create the Ethnoeducational Territories represented an innovation, revealing a proactive stance on the part of the Ministry of Education (MEC) in seeking to organise a model that brings together representatives of the federal government, the education systems, indigenous teachers, civil society and universities.[129]

76. JS27 reported that not a single school had been built in Kanamari communities by the municipalities of the region.[130]

77. JS3 and JS25 acknowledged that Brazil had made important legal progress regarding afro-descendent education; however, there were various limits of this advance, therefore Brazil did not accomplish recommendation 119.159.[131]

78. JS19 considered that recommendation 119.158[132] had not been implemented fully. In rural areas, it noted students and teachers travelled long distances to arrive at schools, had inadequate school buildings, infrastructure, access to internet, or even electricity.[133]

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women[134]

79. JS3 noted the lack of policies to face gender inequalities also reflected on violence against women, which, in 2013, was responsible for the death of about 5,000 women. In the same year, 500,000 cases of rape or attempted rapes were reported.[135]

80. JS1 reported that only 35 percent of rape cases were reported mostly due to lack of faith in a justice system that will take claims seriously. This was underscored by a recent report on attitudes towards gender based violence in which one third of the Brazilian population considered women guilty when raped.[136]

81. Regarding recommendation 119.90,[137] JS19 noted that Brazil was still lacking in specialized courts to care for women who were the victims of violence. There are 96 such courts, but according to the National Justice Council there should be at least 120 in the country.[138]

82. JS6 perceived a worsening of cases of violence against indigenous women, including sexual violence. The national policies for combating discrimination and violence against women were unable to approach the issue with specific attention to the context of indigenous peoples. There was a tendency for the situation to worsen with the reduction in the status of the Ministry of Policies for Women to a subarea of the office for human rights.[139]

Children[146]

pliance with recommendation 119.129,[151]
es in maternity wards and setting up the
[152]

nber of Deputies approved, in the second
o. 171/1993, which will lower the age of
certain offences and that the Senate has
rison terms for adolescents from 3 to 10
acted, it would violate international norms,
rosecuted as adults.[154]

ble black and indigenous children showed
ted in order to follow recommendation

cases of violence to be reported directly to
It had increased reporting, but there was a

sful efforts to implement recommendation
eved with the help of the Bolsa Familia
-borns with primary health care.[159]

ent of indicative ratings, the broadcasting of
f advertisements geared towards children in
of Justice has ruled that the mere fact that
abusive and illegal.[161]

Persons with disabilities[162]

taken positive measures that address
s UPR, such as the 2015 disability rights

tion and number of public schools that are
o not have adapted toilet facilities. It noted
85 per cent) were not accessible for persons
facilities. In urban areas, 62,429 of 82,879
ation.[166]

Minorities and indigenous peoples[167]

the violation of the right to consultation to
Pires and São Manoel Hydroelectric Dams,
law bills and constitutional amendments
ntly passing through Congress without

een the Governments of Peru and Brazil are
on.[167]

ment to continue the demarcation process of
everal demarcation processes were pending,
ers were awaiting approval by the executive
the Federal Indigenist Agency (FUNAI).[168]
TP CH reported that Brazil failed to comply
167 and 119.168.[169]

ional peasant, indigenous and quilombolas
plementation of the policies relating to the
ted that there had been no progress in the
ds.[171] JS28 reported that demarcation has not
[172] JS6 (6) and Cultural Survival (4) expressed

that the stagnation in the demarcations was accompanied by the growth of large scale agribusiness and extractive projects.[173]

95. UNPO and other organizations[174] noted that Congress was increasingly dominated by a "ruralist bloc", pushing for laws such as the PEC215/2000, which was a direct threat to indigenous territorial rights by moving the responsibility for the demarcation of indigenous territories from the executive to the legislative branch and by opening concluded demarcation processes up for reconsideration. JS6 noted that PEC215/2000 was the most dangerous legislative initiative to the rights of indigenous peoples and quilombola communities.[175]

96. JS9 expressed that the recommendations aimed at ensuring the rights of indigenous peoples and afro-descendants 119.162[176] and at ensuring territorial and cultural rights of indigenous peoples 119.163, 119.169,[177] were not fully implemented.[178]

97. JS6 asserted that FUNAI experienced a serious shrinkage of staff and resources, and even had several of its units attacked by anti-indigenous movements, including the destruction and burning of buildings and official vehicles, and staff threatened.[179] JS22 noted that FUNAI operated with only 36% of its capacity.[180] STP CH asserted that FUNAI was not capable of fulfilling the tasks defined in the Brazilian constitution.[181]

98. JS8 noted that, notwithstanding the adoption of legislation on policies to protect isolated peoples, there is a need for greater investment in FUNAI and the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI).[182] JS8 reported that, since 2014, a series of contacts have taken place with isolated indigenous peoples along the Brazil-Peru border and that emergency action is therefore required to ensure the physical and cultural survival of these peoples.[183]

99. JS12 referred to the adverse effects of a cluster of large-scale public/private port and industrial projects near Recife.[184] Articulação Nacional de Quilombos (ANQ) noted intense pressures of the "Condomino Estrondo" (Formosa do Rio Preto, Bahia) against traditional communities.[185] JS27 reported that the Kanamari were harassed by the local population.[186]

Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers and internally displaced persons[187]

100. JS16 noted that Brazil has seen new migration flows in the past four years, including from Haiti and Africa, and a 2,868 per cent rise in asylum claims.[188]

101. Regarding recommendation 119.170,[189] JS16 indicated that the Alien Statute was based on the assumption that migration posed a risk to national security and Brazilian workers. Moreover, it promoted selective migration, recognized rights only for resident migrants, denied migrants their political rights and made it impossible for individuals to regularize their migration status.[190]

102. JS16 noted that many migrants and asylum seekers arriving in Brazil via Guarulhos International Airport (through the *Espaço Conector* in Terminal 3) have been prevented from either entering the country or continuing their journey on connecting flights.[191]

Notes

[1] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

AccessNow	AccessNow (United States of America);
ADF International	Alliance Defending Freedom International (Switzerland);
AI	Amnesty International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
AIDA	Interamerican Association for Environmental Defense (Peru);
AJD Brasil	Associação Juízes para a Democracia (Brazil);
ANQ	Articulação Nacional de Quilombos (Brazil);
APG23	Association "Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII" (Italy);

CRR	Center for Reproductive Rights (United States of America);
CJT	Centro de Estudos sobre Justiça de Transição (Brazil);
CONECTAS	Conectas Human Rights (Brazil);
CS	Cultural Survival (United States of America);
Davida	Davida: Prostituição, Direitos Civis e Saúde (Brazil);
Dominicans	Dominicans for Justice and Peace (Switzerland);
FFF	Four Freedom Forum (United States of America);
FMSI	Marist International Solidarity Foundation (Switzerland);
GG	The Good Group (United States of America);
Global Compact	Global Compact (Brazil);
HAY	Hutukara Associação Yanomami (Brazil);
HRW	Human Rights Watch (Switzerland);
IDDH	Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos (Brazil);
IEPAS	Instituto de Estudos e Pesquisas em AIDS de Santos (Brazil);
OHR	Oceania Human Rights (United States of America);
Omega Research Foundation	Omega Research Foundation (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
RSF-RWB	Reporters Without Borders International (France);
STP CH	Society for Threatened Peoples Switzerland (Switzerland);
UNPO	Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (Netherlands).

Joint submissions:

JS1	**Joint submission 1 submitted by:** Equality Now (United States of America); CLADEM Brazil (Brazil); and Vance Center (United States of America);
JS2	**Joint submission 2 submitted by:** PEN International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); PEN Canada (Canada); and University of Toronto Faculty of Law (Canada);
JS3	**Joint submission 3 submitted by:** Brazilian Campaign for the Right to Education; Ação Educativa, Latin-American Campaign for the Right to Education (CLADE); National Association of Centers for the Defense of Child Rights (Anced) (Brazil);
JS4	**Joint submission 4 submitted by:** Sexual Rights Initiative (Canada); IPAS Health, Access, Rights (United States of America);
JS5	**Joint submission 5 submitted by:** Coding Rights; Privacy LatAm; and Privacy International (PI) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
JS6	**Joint submission 6 submitted by:** APIB — Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil; RCA — Rede de Cooperação Amazônica; Plataforma de Direitos Humanos — Dhesca Brasil; APOINME — Articulação dos Povos e Organizações Indígenas do Nordeste, Minas Gerais e Espírito Santo; Conselho Terena; Comissão Guarani Yvyrupá; ARPINSUDESTE — Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Sudeste; ARPINSUL — Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Sul; ATY GUASSU — Grande Assembleia do Povo Guarani; COIAB — Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira; ATIX — Associação Terra Indígena Xingu; AMAAIC — Associação do Movimento dos Agentes Agroflorestais Indígenas do Acre; APINA — Conselho das Aldeias Wajãpi; FOIRN — Federação das Organizações Indígenas do

	Rio Negro; HAY — Associação Yanomami; CIR — Conselho Indígena de Roraima; OPIAC — Organização dos Professores Indígenas do Acre; Wyty-Catë — Associação Wyty-Catë dos Povos Indígenas Tenbera do Maranhão e Tocantins; OGM — Organização Geral Mayuruna; CIMI — Conselho Indigenista Missionário; CTI — Centro de Trabalho Indigenista; CPI-AC — Comissão Pró-Índio do Acre; CPI-SP — Comissão Pró-Índio de São Paulo; Conectas Direitos Humanos; IEB — Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil; Iepé — Instituto de Pesquisa e Formação Indígena; ISA — Instituto Socioambiental; FIAN Brasil; Justiça Global (Brazil);
JS7	**Joint submission 7 submitted by:** Indigenous Missionary Council (CIMI); FIAN Brazil; JUSTIÇA GLOBAL; and Association of Judges for Democracy (Brazil);
JS8	**Joint submission 8 submitted by:** Comissão Pró-Índio do Acre/Comission Pro Indigena do Acre (CPI-Acre); Asociación del Movimiento de Agentes Agroforestales Indígenas del Acre (AMAAIC); Organización de los Profesores Indígenas del Acre (OPIAC) (Brazil);
JS9	**Joint submission 9 submitted by:** Conference of the Franciscan Family of Brazil — CFFB; The Brazilian Commission for Justice and Peace — CBJP; Caritas Brazil; Pastoral Land Commission — CPT; Interfranciscan Service for Justice, Peace and Ecology — SINFRAJUPE (Brazil);
JS10	**Joint submission 10 submitted by:** OPIR — Organização de Professores Indígenas de Roraima; OPRIMT — Organização dos Professores da Educação Escolar Indígena do Mato Grosso; OPIAC — Organização dos Professores Indígenas no Acre; Iepé — Instituto de Pesquisa e Formação Indígena (Brazil);
JS11	**Joint submission 11 submitted by:** COALICION: Articulación para el Monitoreo de los Derechos Humanos en Brasil (Brazil);
JS12	**Joint submission 12 submitted by: Conectas Direitos Humanos; Forum Suape Espacio Socio-ambiental (Brazil);**
JS13	**Joint submission 13 submitted by:** Conectas Direitos Humanos; Articulacoes de los Empleados/as Rurales de Minas Gerais (ADERE-MG); Movimento de los Trabajadores Rurales Sin Tierra/Regional Sur de Minas MG (MST/SUL/MG); Central Unica de los Trabajadores/Regional Sur de Minas Gerais (CUT/SUL/MG); Sindicato de los Empleados Rurales de la Region Sur de Minas Gerais (SERRSMG); Sindicato de los Empleados Rurales de Carmo do Cachoeira MG (SERCAC) (Brazil);
JS14	**Joint submission 14 submitted by:** Amazon Human Rights Clinics Network; University of the Joinville Region; Para Federal University; Amazonas State University; University of Brasilia (Brazil);
JS15	**Joint submission 15 submitted by:** Institute for Development and Human Rights (IDDH); Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Defense of Women's Rights (CLADEM BRA/JL); "Maria Augusta Thomaz" Human Rights Clinic (PUC-SP); Specialized Center for the Promotion and Defense of Women's Rights (NUDEM); Ecos — Communications

	and Sexuality; Geledes — Black Women's Institute; Educational Action, Advisory, Research and Information; Feminist Network of Jurist (deFEMde) (Brazil);
JS16	**Joint submission 16 submitted by:** Conectas Derechos Humanos; Misión Paz. (Brazil);
JS17	**Joint submission 17 submitted by:** Rede Justiça Criminal. Associação pela Reforma Prisional; Conectas Direitos Humanos; Instituto de Defensores de Direitos Humanos; Instituto de Defesa do Direito de Defesa; Instituto Terra, Trabalho e Cidadania; Justiça Global; Instituto SouadPaz (Brazil);
JS18	**Joint submission 18 submitted by:** CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation (South Africa); and Conectas Human Rights (Brazil);
JS19	**Joint submission 19 submitted by:** IIMA - Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice; VIDES International — International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development (Switzerland);
JS20	**Joint submission 20 submitted by:** Oficina de Asesoría Jurídica a las Organizaciones Populares — GAJOP; la Justicia Global; la Asociación de los Centros de Defensa de Niños y Adolescentes Sesión DNI Brasil — ANCED/DNI Brasil; la Organización Mundial Contra la Tortura — OMCT; el Centro de Defensa de Niños y Adolescentes de Ceará — CEDECA CEARA; el Centro de Defensa de Niños y Adolescentes Bertholdo Weber — CEDECA PROAME; y la Red Nacional de Defensa del Adolescente en Conflicto con la Ley — RENADE (Brazil);
JS21	**Joint submission 21 submitted by:** Artigo 19, Associação de Advogados de Trabalhadores Rurais no Estado da Bahia — AATR, Associação de Apoio a Criança e ao Adolescente — Amencar, Central do Movimentos Populares, Centro de Defesa de Direitos Humanos de Sapopemba, Centro de Defesa de Direitos Humanos Gaspar Garcia — SP, Centro de Defesa dos Direitos Humanos da Serra —ES, Coletivo Margarida Alves — MG, Comissão Pastoral da Terra — CPT, Conselho Indigenista Missionário — CIMI, CPP — Conselho Pastoral da Pesca, Dignitatis — Assessoria Técnica Popular, Grupo Tortura nunca mais da Bahia, Instituto de Direitos Humanos — MG, Justiça Global, Lajusa — Laboratório de Justiça Global e Educação em Direitos Humanos na Amazônia, Movimento dos Atingidos por Barragens, Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais Sem Terra, Movimento Nacional de Direitos Humanos, Rede Justiça nos Trilhos, Sociedade Maranhense dos Direitos Humanos, Sociedade Paraense de Defesa dos Direitos Humanos — SDDH, Terra de Direitos (Brazil);
JS22	**Joint submission 22 submitted by:** Conectas Human Rights; Instituto Socioambiental; Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples of the DHESCA Brazil Platform (Brazil);
JS23	**Joint submission 23 submitted by:** Artículo 19; Instituto Alana; Intervozes — Coletivo Brasil; ANDI (Brazil);
JS24	**Joint submission 24 submitted by:** ARTICLE 19, Associação Brasileira de Defesa do Consumidor (PROTESTE), Instituto de Manejo e Certificação

	Ambiental (Imaflora), and National Federation of Radialists (FITERT) (Brazil);
JS25	**Joint submission 25 submitted by:** National Articulation Quilombo — ANQ (Brazil);
JS26	**Joint submission 26 submitted by:** Grupo de Trabalho sobre Propriedade Intelectual: ABIA — Associação Brasileira Interdisciplinar de AIDS (Brazilian Interdisciplinary AIDS Association); Conectas Direitos Humanos (Conectas Human Rights); FENAFAR — Federação Nacional dos Farmacêuticos (National Federation of Pharmacists); Fórum das ONG-AIDS do Estado do Maranhão; Fórum das ONG-AIDS do Estado de São Paulo; Fórum das ONG-AIDS do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul; GAPA/SP—Grupo de Apoio à Prevenção à AIDS de São Paulo (Support Group for AIDS Prevention in São Paulo); GAPA/RS — Grupo de Apoio à Prevenção à AIDS do Rio Grande do Sul (Support Group for AIDS Prevention in Rio Grande do Sul); GAPA/BA — Grupo de Apoio à Prevenção à AIDS da Bahia (Support Group for AIDS Prevention in Bahia); Gestos — Soropositividade, Comunicação e Gênero (GESTOS — HIV+, Communication and Gender); GIV — Grupo de Incentivo à Vida (Incentive to Life Group); Grupo Pela Vidda/SP (Group for Life in São Paulo); Grupo Pela Vidda/RJ (Group for Life in Rio de Janeiro); GRAB — Grupo de Resistência Asa Branca (Resistance Group Asa Branca); IDEC— Instituto Brasileiro de Defesa do Consumidor (Brazilian Institute for Consumers Protection); RNP+/MA — Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS Maranhão; RNP+/PI — Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS Piaui; UAEM Brasil — Universidades Aliadas por Medicamentos Essenciais (Universities Allied for Essential Medicines Brazil) (Brazil);
JS27	**Joint submission 27 submitted by:** Asociacion del Pueblo Kanamari del Valle del Yavari (AKAVAJA); and Centro de Trabajo Indigenista (CTI) (Brazil);
JS28	**Joint submission 28 submitted by:** Comision Guarani Yvyrupa (CGY); and Centro de Trabajo Indigenista (CTI) (Brazil).

[7] The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR;
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR;
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW;
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT;
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child;
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict;
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;

OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure;
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD;
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

[3] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.3, 119.7-119.10, 119.29-119.30, 119.41.
[4] A/HRC/21/11 recommendations: 119.7 (Philippines) and, 119.8 (Chile).
[5] JS16, P.3. See also JS9, p.9.
[6] JS9, p.9.
[7] A/HRC/21/11recommendation 119.10 (Chad).
[8] JS18, P.3.See also Four Freedoms Forum, p.2.
[9] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.4-119.6; 119.16-119.26; 119.31, 119.33, 119.35; 119.39, 119.49, 119.60, 119.75, 119.78, 119.83, 119.86, 119.103, 119.110, 119.115, 119.140.
[10] JS11, P.6.
[11] A/HRC/21/11 recommendations: 119.4 (Slovakia) and 119.5 (Slovenia).
[12] CJT, P.2.
[13] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.24, 119.28, 119.50, 119.53, 119.55, 119.97, 119.134, 119.38-119.39, 119.44, 119.49, 119.54, 119.156.
[14] JS6, P.8. A/HRC/21/11recommendations: 119.31 (Cape Verde), 119.32 (Ecuador), 119.50 (Turkey), 119.82 (Switzerland), 119.84 (United Kingdom), 119.138 (Thailand), 119.144 (Egypt), 119.158 (Holy See), 119.162 (Morocco), 119.163 (Netherlands), 119.164 (Norway), 119.165 (Norway), 119.166 (Peru), 119.167 (Slovakia), 119.168 (Poland) and 119.169 (Germany).
[15] JS15, p.4.
[16] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.1 and 119.155.
[17] The Proposed Amendment to the Constitution (PEC) 55 was originally introduced as PEC 241.
[18] JS11, p.5.
[19] JS9, p.5.
[20] See the Global Compact submission for the universal periodic review of Brazil, p.3.
[21] See the Global Compact submission for the universal periodic review of Brazil, p.3.
[22] JS14 p.3. See also JS22, p.4; JS11, p.4; JS21, p.6.
[23] JS22, p.7.
[24] JS22, p.4.
[25] JS14, p.7.
[26] JS22, p.3.
[27] Oceania HR, p.3.
[28] JS18, p.4.
[29] JS 24, p.4.
[30] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.11-119.15, 119.59-119.69, 119.71-119.78, 119.110.
[31] AI, pp.1-2. A/HRC/21/11, Recommendations 119.62 (Australia) and 119.65 (Spain), 119.120 (Slovakia), 119.123 (Germany) and 119.59 (Namibia); A/HRC/21/11/Add.1, paragraph 15.
[32] CONECTAS, pp.2-4. A/HRC/21/11, recommendations 119.60 (Denmark) and 119.61 (Republic of Korea).
[33] CONECTAS, pp. 3-4.
[34] JS6, p.8. A/HRC/21/11recommendations: 119.31 (Cape Verde), 119.32 (Ecuador), 119.50 (Turkey), 119.82 (Switzerland), 119.84 (United Kingdom), 119.138 (Thailand), 119.144 (Egypt), 119.158 (holy See),119.162 (Morocco), 119.163 (Netherlands), 119.164 (Norway), 119.165 (Norway), 119.166 (Peru), 119.167 (Slovakia), 119.168 (Poland) and 119.169 (Germany) and UNPO, p.6. A/HRC/21/11,recommendation 119.82 (Switzerland).
[35] DAVIDA, p.2.
[36] JS18, p.12. A/HRC/21/11, recommendation 119.65 (Norway).See also JS 24, p.4; AI, p.5; Omega Research Foundations, p.2.
[37] JS21, pp.12-13 and AI, p.5. See also: JS24, pp. 4-6; JS18, pp.4-8; JS2, pp.2-8; RSF-RWB, pp.1-2.
[38] AI, pp.2-4.
[39] Omega Research Foundation, pp.1-2. A/HRC/21/11, recommendations 119.163 (Netherlands) and 119.64 (Norway).

[60] AI, p.2. A/HRC/21/11, Recommendations 119.11(Sweden), 119.12 (United Kingdom), 119.13 (Australia), 119.14 (Denmark), 119.63 (Uzbekistan), 119.64 (Indonesia), 119.66 (Netherlands), 119.68 (Slovenia) and 119.122 (Czech Republic).
[61] Omega Research Foundation, p.2. A/HRC/21/11, recommendations 119.11, 119.12 and 119.14.
[62] CONECTAS, p.6. A/HRC/21/11, recommendations 119.63 (Uzbekistan) and 119.64 (Indonesia).
[63] JS17, p.2. A/HRC/21/11recommendations: 119.66 (Netherlands), 119.69 (Spain), 119.71 (United States), 119.76 (Thailand) and 119.77 (Greece).See also APG23, p.2; AI p.4.
[64] JS 17, p.6. A/HRC/21/11recommendations: 119.66 (Netherlands), 119.69 (Spain), 119.71 (United States), 119.76 (Thailand) and 119.77 (Greece).See also HRW, p.3; IEPAS, p.2.
[65] APG23, p.2.
[66] JS 17, pp.3-4. A/HRC/21/11recommendations: 119.66 (Netherlands), 119.69 (Spain), 119.71 (United States), 119.76 (Thailand) and 119.77 (Greece).
[67] HRW, p.5.
[68] JS20, pp. 1-6. See also AI p.4.
[69] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.90; 119.110-119.126.
[70] HRW, p.2. A/HRC/21/11 recommendations: 119.65 (Spain), 119.122 (Czech Republic) and 119.123 (Germany).
[71] JS17, p.9. A/HRC/21/11recommendations: 119.66 (Netherlands), 119.69 (Spain), 119.71 (United States), 119.76 (Thailand) and 119.77 (Greece). See also HRW, p.4.
[72] CONECTAS, p.7. A/HRC/21/11, recommendation 119.64 (Indonesia).
[73] JS17, p.10. A/HRC/21/11recommendations: 119.66 (Netherlands), 119.69 (Spain), 119.71 (United States), 119.76 (Thailand) and 119.77 (Greece).
[74] JS17, p.11. A/HRC/21/11recommendations: 119.66 (Netherlands), 119.69 (Spain), 119.71 (United States), 119.76 (Thailand) and 119.77 (Greece).
[75] AJD, pp.5-8.
[76] JS24, p.5.
[77] JS2, pp.5-6. A/HRC/21/11, recommendations 119.31 (Cape Verde), 119.59 (Namibia), 119.79 (Netherlands), 119.120 (Slovakia) and 119.122 (Czech Republic).
[78] JS6, p.7 A/HRC/21/11recommendations: 119.31 (Cape Verde), 119.32 (Ecuador), 119.50 (Turkey), 119.82 (Switzerland), 119.84 (United Kingdom), 119.138 (Thailand), 119.144 (Egypt), 119.158 (holy See),119.162 (Morocco), 119.163 (Netherlands), 119.164 (Norway), 119.165 (Norway), 119.166 (Peru), 119.167 (Slovakia), 119.168 (Poland) and 119.169 (Germany) and JS7, p.11.
[79] JS7, p.7. See also AIDA, p.1. Recommendations 119.138 (Thailand) and 119.143 (China).
[80] JS21, p.5.
[81] A/HRC/21/11, recommendation 119.115 (Chile).
[82] CJT, p.3.
[83] HRW, p.1.
[84] A/HRC/21/11 recommendatsons: 119.124 (Paraguay), 119.125 (Argentina) and 119.126 (France).
[85] CJT, pp.3-4.
[86] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.79-119.89; 119.130; 119.144; 119.146; 119.148.
[87] RSF-RWB, p.4.
[88] A/HRC/21/11, recommendation 119.130 (Estonia).
[89] JS18, pp.8-9. See also JS 2, p.7.
[90] RSF-RWB, p.4.
[91] JS2, p.2.
[92] JS24, p.3.
[93] AccessNow, p.3.
[94] JS2, p.8. A/HRC/21/11, recommendation 119.130 (Estonia).See also JS18, p.9.
[95] JS24, p3. See also JS2, p.8; JS5, p.7.
[96] AccessNow, p.2.
[97] JS18, p.4. A/HRC/21/11recommendations: 119.70 (Turkey), 119.80 (Norway), 119.64 (Indonesia), 119.67 (Republic of Korea) among others.
[98] JS24, pp.4-6. See also JS18, pp.4-8; JS2, pp.2-8; RSF-RWB, p.1.
[99] JS2, p.2. A/HRC/21/11, recommendation 119.89 (France).
[100] RSF-RWB, p.2. A/HRC/21/11, recommendation 119.89 (France).
[101] JS18, p. 4. See also JS21, pps.14-15; JS24, p.5; JS2, p.2; AI, p.1.
[102] JS2, p.2. A/HRC/21/11, recommendations 119.82(Switzerland), 119.83 (Timor-Leste), 119.84 (United Kingdom), 119.85 (Australia), 119.87 (Poland), 119.88 (Czech Republic), 119.89 (France), 119.80 (Norway), 119.81 (Spain) and 119.86 (Belgium).
[103] JS18, p.8, JS21, p.7 and Cultural Survival, p.5.
[104] JS6, p.10. A/HRC/21/11recommendations: 119.31 (Cape Verde), 119.32 (Ecuador), 119.50 (Turkey), 119.82 (Switzerland), 119.84 (United Kingdom), 119.138 (Thailand), 119.144 (Egypt), 119.158 (holy

See),119.162 (Morocco), 119.163 (Netherlands), 119.164 (Norway), 119.165 (Norway), 119.166 (Peru), 119.167 (Slovakia), 119.168 (Poland) and 119.169 (Germany).

[85] DAVIDA, p.3.

[86] JS24, pp.1-2.

[87] JS6, p.11 A/HRC/21/11recommendations: 119.31 (Cape Verde), 119.32 (Ecuador), 119.50 (Turkey), 119.82 (Switzerland), 119.84 (United Kingdom), 119.138 (Thailand), 119.144 (Egypt), 119.158 (holy See),119.162 (Morocco), 119.163 (Netherlands), 119.164 (Norway), 119.165 (Norway), 119.166 (Peru), 119.167 (Slovakia), 119.168 (Poland) and 119.169 (Germany) and Cultural Survival, p.3.

[88] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.98-119.103; 119.106-119.107; 119.119.

[89] JS9, pp.8-9. See also JS14, p.10.

[90] JS13, pp.3-10.

[91] JS13, p.4. See also JS9, pp.8-9; Dominicans, p.5.

[92] Dominicans, p.4.

[93] JS13, pp. 5-6. See also JS9, p.8-9; JS4, p.11; JS4, p.11.

[94] Dominicans, pp.3-4. . A/HRC/21/11, recommendations 119.106 (Iran), 119.107 (Iraq) and 119.119 (Paraguay).

[95] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.27; 119.127-119.129.

[96] JS5, pp.2-11. A/HRC/21/11, recommendation 119.116 (Estonia).

[97] JS5, p.6.

[98] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.43; 119.107;119.119; 119.151-119.152; 119.154.

[99] JS13, p.3.

[100] JS13, p.8.

[101] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/11, para. 119.133.

[102] JS9, p.5.

[103] JS11, pp.4-6.

[104] JS13, p.10.

[105] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.131-119.132; 119.58; 119.135; 119.136-119.137; 119.141-119.145; 119.147; 119.150; 119.153; 119.157; 119.170.

[106] JS6, p.9. A/HRC/21/11recommendations: 119.31 (Cape Verde), 119.32 (Ecuador), 119.50 (Turkey), 119.82 (Switzerland), 119.84 (United Kingdom), 119.138 (Thailand), 119.144 (Egypt), 119.158 (holy See), 119.162 (Morocco), 119.163 (Netherlands), 119.164 (Norway), 119.165 (Norway), 119.166 (Peru), 119.167 (Slovakia), 119.168 (Poland) and 119.169 (Germany).

[107] A/HRC/21/11, recommendations 119.131 (Morocco) and 119.145 (Cuba).

[108] JS9, p.4.

[109] JS3, pp.4-5.

[110] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.146; 119.148-119.149; 119.151; 119.152.

[111] JS9, p.9.

[112] JS26, pp.2-11.

[113] JS26, pp.12-13.

[114] JS4, pp.1-2. A/HRC/21/11, recommendation 119.149 (France).

[115] CRR, p.3.Recommendations 119.146 (Colombia) and 119.149 (France).See also ADF International, p. 2.

[116] JS1, p.3.

[117] JS4, p.4. A/HRC/21/11, recommendation 119.149 (France). See also ADF International, p.3.

[118] CRR, p.5. Recommendations 119.146 (Colombia) and 119.149 (France).

[119] CRR, p.4. Recommendations 119.146 (Colombia) and 119.149 (France).

[120] JS4, p.6 A/HRC/21/11, recommendation 119.149 (France). and CRR, pp.1-3. Recommendations 119.146 (Colombia) and 119.149 (France).

[121] ADF International, pp.2-4.

[122] JS4, p.6 A/HRC/21/11, recommendation 119.149 (France).and CRR, pp.1-3.

[123] JS6, p.12. A/HRC/21/11recommendations: 119.31 (Cape Verde), 119.32 (Ecuador), 119.50 (Turkey), 119.82 (Switzerland), 119.84 (United Kingdom), 119.138 (Thailand), 119.144 (Egypt), 119.158 (holy See),119.162 (Morocco), 119.163 (Netherlands), 119.164 (Norway), 119.165 (Norway), 119.166 (Peru), 119.167 (Slovakia), 119.168 (Poland) and 119.169 (Germany).

[124] Cultural Survival, p.6.

[125] JS27, p.4.

[126] HAY, p.1.

[127] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.156-119.161.

[128] JS3, pp.4-5.

[129] IIDH, p.7. See also The Good Group, p.2.

[130] FMSI, pp.3-4. . A/HRC/21/11, recommendations 119.160 (Iran), 119.157 (Palestine) and 119.38 (Slovakia).

[131] JS3, p.6.
[132] A/HRC/21/11recommendations: 119.33 (Colombia), 119.47 (Qatar) and 119.94 (Uzbekistan).
[133] JS3, p.11. See also, JS15, p.4.
[134] JS15, p.4.
[135] JS15, pp.6-8.
[136] JS15, pp.2-3.
[137] JS6, p.11. A/HRC/21/11recommendations: 119.31 (Cape Verde), 119.32 (Ecuador), 119.50 (Turkey), 119.82 (Switzerland), 119.84 (United Kingdom), 119.138 (Thailand), 119.144 (Egypt), 119.158 (holy See), 119.162 (Morocco), 119.163 (Netherlands), 119.164 (Norway), 119.165 (Norway), 119.166 (Peru), 119.167 (Slovakia), 119.168 (Poland) and 119.169 (Germany).
[138] JS10, pp.3-5.
[139] JS10, p.10.
[140] JS27, p.6.
[141] JS3, p.12 A/HRC/21/11, recommendation 119.159 (Honduras) and JS25, p.8. A/HRC/21/11recommendations: 119.31 (Cape Verde), 119.138 (Thailand), and 119.141 (Belgium).
[142] A/HRC/21/11recommendations: 119.158 (Holy See).
[143] JS19, p.8.
[144] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.2; 119.45; 119.47; 119.90-119.96; 119.140.
[145] JS3, p.10.
[146] JS1, p.2.
[147] A/HRC/21/11recommendation: 119.90 (Canada).
[148] JS19, pp.9-10.
[149] JS6, p.9. A/HRC/21/11recommendations: 119.31 (Cape Verde), 119.32 (Ecuador), 119.50 (Turkey), 119.82 (Switzerland), 119.84 (United Kingdom), 119.138 (Thailand), 119.144 (Egypt), 119.158 (holy See), 119.162 (Morocco), 119.163 (Netherlands), 119.164 (Norway), 119.165 (Norway), 119.166 (Peru), 119.167 (Slovakia), 119.168 (Poland) and 119.169 (Germany).
[150] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.33; 119.104-119.105; 119.108-119.109; 119.140.
[151] A/HRC/21/11recommendation: 119.129 (Uruguay).
[152] JS19, p.4.
[153] JS20, p.2.
[154] HRW, p.6 and JS19, p.6.
[155] A/HRC/21/11recommendation: 119.162 (Morocco).
[156] JS19, p.3.
[157] JS19, pp.5-6.
[158] A/HRC/21/11recommendation: 119.152 (Iran).
[159] JS19, p.11.
[160] JS23, p.4.
[161] JS23, p.14.
[162] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.35,119.39; 119.134;119.136-119.138; 119.140, 119.142.
[163] HRW, p.1.
[164] FMSI, p.4. A/HRC/21/11, recommendations 119.160 (Iran), 119.157 (Palestine) and 119.38 (Slovakia).
[165] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/11, paras. 119.31; 119.140; 119.162-119.169.
[166] JS6, p.13. A/HRC/21/11recommendations: 119.31 (Cape Verde), 119.32 (Ecuador), 119.50 (Turkey), 119.82 (Switzerland), 119.84 (United Kingdom), 119.138 (Thailand), 119.144 (Egypt), 119.158 (holy See),119.162 (Morocco), 119.163 (Netherlands), 119.164 (Norway), 119.165 (Norway), 119.166 (Peru), 119.167 (Slovakia), 119.168 (Poland) and 119.169 (Germany).See also AI, p1; STP CH, p.2.
[167] JS8, pp.2-3. A/HRC/21/11 recommendation 119.29 (Guatemala).
[168] AI, p.3. A/HRC/21/11, Recommendations 119.163 (Netherlands), 119.164 (Norway), 119.166 (Peru), 119.167 (Slovakia), 119.168 (Poland), and 119.169 (Germany), 119.165 (Norway). See also JS7, p.8.
[169] STP CH, p.2. A/HRC/21/11recommendations: 119.164 (Norway), 119.165 (Norway), 119.167 (Slovakia) and 119.168 (Poland).
[170] JS9, p.4.
[171] JS6, pp.4-7. A/HRC/21/11recommendations: 119.31 (Cape Verde), 119.32 (Ecuador), 119.50 (Turkey), 119.82 (Switzerland), 119.84 (United Kingdom), 119.138 (Thailand), 119.144 (Egypt), 119.158 (holy See), 119.162 (Morocco), 119.163 (Netherlands), 119.164 (Norway), 119.165 (Norway), 119.166 (Peru), 119.167 (Slovakia), 119.168 (Poland) and 119.169 (Germany).See also JS28, p.1.
[172] JS28, p.1.

[173] JS6, p.6 A/HRC/21/11recommendations: 119.31 (Cape Verde), 119.32 (Ecuador), 119.50 (Turkey), 119.82 (Switzerland), 119.84 (United Kingdom), 119.138 (Thailand), 119.144 (Egypt), 119.158 (holy See),119.162 (Morocco), 119.163 (Netherlands), 119.164 (Norway), 119.165 (Norway), 119.166 (Peru), 119.167 (Slovakia), 119.168 (Poland) and 119.169 (Germany) and Cultural Survival, p.4. See also UNPO, p.4.

[174] UNPO, p.7. A/HRC/21/11, recommendations 119.163 (Netherlands), 119.164 (Norway), 119.166 (Peru), 119.167 (Slovakia) and 119.169 (Germany).See also the Society for Threatened Peoples, p.2; JS7, p.13; JS6, p.4; JS25, p.5; JS 19, p.3; Cultural Survival, p.3.

[175] JS6, p.6 and JS25, p.5. A/HRC/21/11recommendations: 119.31 (Cape Verde), 119.32 (Ecuador), 119.50 (Turkey), 119.82 (Switzerland), 119.84 (United Kingdom), 119.138 (Thailand), 119.144 (Egypt), 119.158 (holy See), 119.162 (Morocco), 119.163 (Netherlands), 119.164 (Norway), 119.165 (Norway), 119.166 (Peru), 119.167 (Slovakia), 119.168 (Poland) and 119.169 (Germany). See also JS25, p.4.

[176] A/HRC/21/11recommendation 119.162 (Morocco).

[177] A/HRC/21/11recommendations: 119.163 (Netherlands) and 119.169 (Germany).

[178] JS9, p.3.

[179] JS6, p.5. A/HRC/21/11recommendations: 119.31 (Cape Verde), 119.32 (Ecuador), 119.50 (Turkey), 119.82 (Switzerland), 119.84 (United Kingdom), 119.138 (Thailand), 119.144 (Egypt), 119.158 (Holy See), 119.162 (Morocco), 119.163 (Netherlands), 119.164 (Norway), 119.165 (Norway), 119.166 (Peru), 119.167 (Slovakia), 119.168 (Poland) and 119.169 (Germany).

[180] JS22, p.4. See also AI, p.3; The Society for Threatened Peoples, p.2.

[181] STP CH, p. 2.

[182] JS8, p.12. /HRC/21/11 recommendation 119.29 (Guatemala).

[183] JS8, p.10. /HRC/21/11 recommendation 119.29 (Guatemala).

[184] JS12, pp.2-6.

[185] ANQ, p.5.

[186] JS27, pp.3-4.

[187] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/11, para. 119.170.

[188] JS16, p.2.

[189] A/HRC/21/11recommendation. 119.170 (Holy See).

[190] JS16, pp.4-7.

[191] JS16, pp.8-9. HRC/21/11 recommendation 119.170 (Holy See).